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No. 46

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy God, a year ago normal was turned on its head, national pastimes canceled their seasons, and Broadway went dark. Since then, our whole lives have been tragically upended, and our sense of health and welfare forever threatened.

But You in Your mercy have set before us many who have stood firm in the face of this year of incredible disruption and uncertainty.

God, we offer our deep-felt gratitude for the frontline workers—medical personnel and first responders—as well as those who have borne the responsibility for maintaining the Nation's infrastructure in all its forms—sanitation, communication, transportation.

We lift up to You in thanksgiving all teachers, counselors, caregivers, and parents who have upheld their commitment to the well-being and the future of our country.

I offer this prayer in these Chambers because each of us, and the American Government itself, is beholden to the scores of Capitol Police, staff members, and concession workers who, without fail or fanfare, have executed their duties in humility and faithfulness.

For their sacrificial dedication, the hours of watch-standing and lost family time, God, we owe them a debt of gratitude for helping to bring us through this tumultuous year.

When our words fail us and our appreciation for these noble public servants proves inadequate, we pray that You would speak Your special blessing on them and give them assurance of Your eternal reward.

We offer our prayers to You in the strength of Your name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(A) of House Resolution 8, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ZELDIN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

ARTS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN OUR LIVES

(Ms. BONAMICI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Speaker, these are challenging times for everyone, including for our Nation's young people, who are trying to cope with growing up and learning during the COVID-19 pandemic.

At this challenging time, arts education is more important than ever. The arts provide a way to help people connect and cope; and after this crisis, the arts will continue to play an important role in helping to heal.

In recognition of Music in Our Schools Month, I want to highlight the value of music education. My mom was a piano teacher, and I took lessons myself. I know music is an important part

of a well-rounded education. It helps students become critical, creative thinkers across subjects and eventually in their careers.

Yesterday, I spoke with band and choir educators from Oregon, who are working to safely reengage students in in-person music classes. I thank them, and I am grateful that the American Rescue Plan will provide funding to help schools open safely, including those important band and choir classes.

Please join me in supporting music education.

PROUDLY STANDING WITH GUN OWNERS

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, H.R. 8 and H.R. 1446 are attempts by the Federal Government to exert more force over law-abiding citizens who want to protect themselves and their families.

Let me remind my Democrat colleagues that the Second Amendment explicitly states that the right to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. Maybe they would remember that if they carried a pocket copy of the Constitution with them like I do every single day. Apparently not.

I am proud to stand with the millions of gun owners in this great country who share an abiding gratitude for the Constitution and the Second Amendment itself.

Make no mistake, these bills are created in bad faith. They are partisan shams that rob us of our freedoms.

HELP IS ON THE WAY

(Mr. GARAMENDI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H1329

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I rise to echo the words of our President: Americans, help is on the way.

The House of Representatives and Senate have passed the rescue bill, and there is money for vaccinations, money to open the schools, and money for small businesses. The opportunity to revise and rebuild our economy is at hand. The President will soon sign this legislation, and help is on the way.

COMMEMORATING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Mr. ZELDIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America.

Jewish War Veterans was founded on March 15, 1896, by 63 Jewish Civil War veterans after several anti-Semitic comments were made claiming there was a lack of Jewish participation during the Civil War.

Since then, the Jewish War Veterans have made it their mission to fight anti-Semitism and advocate for Jewish servicemembers and veterans from all walks of life.

Whether it was supporting Jewish servicemembers fighting Nazi Germany during World War II or establishing the National Museum of American Jewish History, the Jewish War Veterans have never stopped supporting its members, Jewish servicemembers, and our veterans.

As a fellow member of the Jewish War Veterans, thank you for your service to our Nation and our veterans, and congratulations again on 125 incredible years. May there be many more to come.

CRUSHING THE VIRUS AND PROTECTING OUR ECONOMY

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about possibly the most important bill this House has passed in recent years.

Yesterday, we passed the American Rescue Plan, a bill that spends \$1.9 trillion to crush the virus and protect our economy. For the cities in my district, this means \$615 million to Houston, \$42 million for Pasadena, \$2.3 million for Galena Park, \$3.8 million for South Houston, and \$2.2 million for San Jacinto City.

That is money that keeps first responders on the job. That is money that keeps our water running and our trash picked up, and it is also money that keeps families together.

But beyond the numbers, this is the greatest antipoverty bill since Social Security. This bill cuts Hispanic poverty by 39 percent and African-American poverty by 42 percent.

Madam Speaker, we have to continue to build on these efforts. I want to thank all of my colleagues for coming together to fight poverty on a scale that we truly need.

KAIA HENDERSON IS A HUMBLE LEADER

(Ms. TENNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, the GOAT, the Greatest of All Time, that is how Coach Mike Callan, the winningest women's basketball coach in my hometown of New Hartford, New York, described junior sensation Kaia Henderson.

Not only is Kaia one of the top 50 women's high school basketball recruits in the Nation, she is also a straight-A student, a humble leader, and a viral sensation. Kaia scored her 2,000th point this week, even with a dramatically shortened season due to the COVID virus.

Coach Callan describes Kaia as a special player whose work ethic shows on the court and in the record books, where she holds at least 12 other school records for the Spartans. Kaia herself remains humble, noting she is focused on winning and helping her team get to sectionals next season.

Kaia is inspired by her beloved mom, Kristen, who passed away in 2014, who was devoted to Kaia's success. She also credits her dad, Aurelius, and four big brothers—Troy, Isaiah, and twins Jared and Jordan—who push her to new limits each day.

But there is more. She has now started a viral 10,000-hour challenge during the height of the pandemic to inspire others to perfect a craft. Check out the 10K hours challenge.

Congratulations to Kaia on her incredible success on and off the court.

WE WILL MISS YOU, JOE NOVOTNY

(Mr. BLUMENAUER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, this month is the end of an era, as Joe Novotny concludes a 30-year career in the House, the last 10 as our Reading Clerk.

He assumed that role naturally with quiet competence. He was unflappable in the midst of often frantic activity. He is the face of a critically important and complex set of activities that keeps the House legislative process moving forward. Even when it seems like we are not doing much, it takes a lot of people to make it look that way.

He was born for this important role, having literally grown up in the House as a House page to see firsthand the legislative process. His rise through the ranks culminated with his decade as the House Reading Clerk. He has steadily and thoughtfully performed

his duties in an exemplary fashion, being helpful, a perfect representation for the many men and women behind the scenes who hold this place together.

I, along with thousands of C-SPAN junkies will miss you, Joe, and we all wish you well, the very best in the next chapter of your career and life.

ELECTION ISSUES IN WISCONSIN

(Mr. TIFFANY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight one of the many reasons for my objection on Wisconsin's election certification.

A recent story out of Green Bay has highlighted possible improprieties during this past November's election. The story alleges that campaign operatives acted as de facto members of the city clerk's office and disrupted a fair election process.

I call on State officials to investigate this serious matter, as election integrity is the priority for an overwhelming majority of my constituents.

If signed into law, the recently passed radical H.R. 1 will not only codify the types of issues we have seen across Wisconsin, it will disenfranchise many voters across our great State and our country.

PROCEDURAL MOTIONS TO RECOMMIT

(Ms. DEAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to make clear that the motions to recommit that will be offered by our colleagues on the other side of the aisle are procedural. They are not motions that are sending back the legislation with instructions. It is a procedural move. I want to be clear and read literally what the motion to recommit says.

Motion to recommit H.R. 8, offered by Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 8, to the Committee on the Judiciary. That is it.

Motion to recommit H.R. 1446, offered by Mr. HUDSON of North Carolina, moves to recommit H.R. 1446 to the Committee on the Judiciary.

These are fake attempts to recommit these bills and to stop them from moving forward. They are sensible pieces of legislation that will save lives.

□ 0915

BIPARTISAN BACKGROUND CHECKS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KELLY of Illinois). Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 8) to require a background check for every firearm sale, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the motion to recommit offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 207, nays 217, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 74]

YEAS—207

Aderholt	Gonzalez (OH)	Mooney
Allen	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Amodei	Gooden (TX)	Moore (UT)
Armstrong	Gosar	Mullin
Arrington	Granger	Murphy (NC)
Babin	Graves (LA)	Nehls
Bacon	Graves (MO)	Newhouse
Baird	Green (TN)	Norman
Banks	Greene (GA)	Nunes
Barr	Griffith	Obernolte
Bentz	Grothman	Owens
Bergman	Guest	Palazzo
Bice (OK)	Guthrie	Palmer
Biggs	Hagedorn	Pence
Bilirakis	Harris	Perry
Bishop (NC)	Harshbarger	Pfluger
Boebert	Hartzler	Posey
Bost	Hern	Reed
Brady	Herrell	Reschenthaler
Brooks	Herrera Beutler	Rice (SC)
Buchanan	Hice (GA)	Rodgers (WA)
Buck	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Bucshon	Hill	Rogers (KY)
Budd	Hinson	Rose
Burchett	Hollingsworth	Rosendale
Burgess	Hudson	Rouzer
Calvert	Huizenga	Roy
Cammack	Issa	Rutherford
Carl	Jackson	Salazar
Carter (GA)	Jacobs (NY)	Scalise
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Cawthorn	Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin
Chabot	Johnson (SD)	Sessions
Cheney	Jordan	Simpson
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Smith (MO)
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NE)
Clyde	Katko	Smith (NJ)
Cole	Keller	Smucker
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Spartz
Crawford	Kelly (PA)	Staubert
Crenshaw	Kim (CA)	Steel
Curtis	Kinzinger	Steffanik
Davis, Rodney	Kustoff	Steil
DesJarlais	LaHood	Steube
Diaz-Balart	LaMalfa	Stewart
Donalds	Lamborn	Stivers
Duncan	Latta	Taylor
Dunn	LaTurner	Tenney
Emmer	Lesko	Thompson (PA)
Estes	Long	Tiffany
Fallon	Loudermilk	Timmons
Feenstra	Lucas	Turner
Ferguson	Luetkemeyer	Upton
Fischbach	Mace	Valadao
Fitzgerald	Malliotakis	Van Dyne
Fitzpatrick	Mann	Wagner
Fleischmann	Massie	Walberg
Fortenberry	Mast	Walorski
Fox	McCarthy	Waltz
Franklin, C.	McCauley	Weber (TX)
Scott	McClain	Webster (FL)
Fulcher	McClintock	Westerman
Gaetz	McHenry	Williams (TX)
Gallagher	McKinley	Wilson (SC)
Garbarino	Meijer	Wittman
Garcia (CA)	Meuser	Womack
Gibbs	Miller (IL)	Zeldin
Gimenez	Miller (WV)	
Gohmert	Miller-Meeks	
Gonzales, Tony	Moolenaar	

NAYS—217

Adams	Allred	Axne
Aguilar	Auchincloss	Barragán

Bass	Haaland	Omar
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Pallone
Bera	Hastings	Panetta
Beyer	Hayes	Pappas
Bishop (GA)	Higgins (NY)	Pascarell
Blumenauer	Himes	Payne
Blunt Rochester	Horsford	Perlmutter
Bonamici	Houlahan	Peters
Bourdeaux	Hoyer	Phillips
Bowman	Huffman	Pingree
Brown	Jackson Lee	Pocan
Brownley	Jacobs (CA)	Porter
Bush	Jayapal	Pressley
Bustos	Jeffries	Price (NC)
Butterfield	Johnson (GA)	Quigley
Carbajal	Johnson (TX)	Raskin
Cárdenas	Jones	Rice (NY)
Carson	Kahele	Ross
Cartwright	Kaptur	Roybal-Allard
Case	Keating	Ruiz
Casten	Kelly (IL)	Ruppersberger
Castor (FL)	Khanna	Rush
Castro (TX)	Kildee	Ryan
Chu	Kilmer	Sánchez
Cicilline	Kim (NJ)	Sarbanes
Clark (MA)	Kind	Scanlon
Clarke (NY)	Kirkpatrick	Schakowsky
Cleaver	Krishnamoorthi	Schiff
Clyburn	Kuster	Schneider
Cohen	Lamb	Schrader
Connolly	Langevin	Schrier
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Scott (VA)
Correa	Larson (CT)	Scott, David
Costa	Lawrence	Sherman
Courtney	Lawson (FL)	Sherrill
Craig	Lee (CA)	Sires
Crist	Lee (NV)	Slotkin
Crow	Leger Fernandez	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Levin (CA)	Soto
Davids (KS)	Levin (MI)	Spanberger
Davis, Danny K.	Lieu	Speier
Dean	Lofgren	Stanton
DeFazio	Lowenthal	Stevens
DeGette	Luria	Strickland
DeLauro	Lynch	Suozzi
DelBene	Malinowski	Swalwell
Delgado	Maloney,	Takano
Demings	Carolyn B.	Takano
DeSaulnier	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (CA)
Deutch	Manning	Thompson (MS)
Dingell	Matsui	Titus
Doggett	McBath	Tlaib
Doyle, Michael F.	McCollum	Tonko
Escobar	McEachin	Torres (CA)
Eshoo	McGovern	Torres (NY)
Espallat	McNerney	Trahan
Evans	Meeks	Trone
Fletcher	Meng	Underwood
Foster	Mfume	Vargas
Frankel, Lois	Moore (WI)	Veasey
Gallego	Morelle	Vela
Garamendi	Moulton	Velázquez
Garcia (IL)	Mrvan	Wasserman
Garcia (TX)	Murphy (FL)	Schultz
Golden	Nader	Waters
Gomez	Napolitano	Watson Coleman
Gonzalez,	Neal	Welch
Vicente	Neguse	Wexton
Gottheimer	Newman	Wild
Green, Al (TX)	Norcross	Williams (GA)
Grijalva	O'Halleran	Wilson (FL)
	Ocasio-Cortez	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—6

Balderson	Davidson	Young
Boyle, Brendan F.	Sewell	
	Van Drew	

□ 1001

Messrs. BEYER and PETERS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. WALBERG, CRAWFORD, BARR, and AMODEI changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “YEA” on rollcall No. 74.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids)	Kahele (Case)	Payne
(KS))	Kirkpatrick	(Wasserman
Amodei (Kelly	(Stanton)	Schultz)
(PA))	Langevin	Pingree (Kuster)
Babin (Norman)	(Lynch)	Porter (Wexton)
Baird (Walorski)	Lawson (FL)	Royalbal-Allard
Barragán (Beyer)	(Evans)	(Leger
Beatty	Lieu (Beyer)	Fernandez)
(Lawrence)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Cárdenas	Lowenthal	Rush
(Gomez)	(Beyer)	(Underwood)
Cleaver (Davids	McEachin	Steube
(KS))	(Wexton)	(Franklin, C.
Cohen (Beyer)	McHenry (Banks)	Scott)
DeFazio (Davids	Meng (Clark	Strickland
(KS))	(MA))	(DelBene)
Grijalva (Garcia	Moore (WI)	Thompson (MS)
(IL))	(Beyer)	(Butterfield)
Hastings	Morelle (Tonko)	Watson Coleman
(Wasserman	Moulton (Rice	(Pallone)
Schultz)	(NY))	Wilson (FL)
Johnson (TX)	Napolitano	(Hayes)
(Jeffries)	(Correa)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 227, nays 203, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 75]

YEAS—227

Adams	DeLauro	Kilmer
Aguilar	DelBene	Kim (NJ)
Allred	Delgado	Kind
Auchincloss	Demings	Kinzinger
Axne	DeSaulnier	Kirkpatrick
Barragán	Deutch	Krishnamoorthi
Bass	Dingell	Kuster
Beatty	Doggett	Lamb
Bera	Doyle, Michael F.	Langevin
Beyer	F.	Larsen (WA)
Bishop (GA)	Escobar	Larson (CT)
Blumenauer	Eshoo	Lawrence
Blunt Rochester	Espallat	Lawson (FL)
Bonamici	Evans	Lee (CA)
Bourdeaux	Fitzpatrick	Lee (NV)
Bowman	Fletcher	Leger Fernandez
Boyle, Brendan F.	Foster	Levin (CA)
Brown	Frankel, Lois	Levin (MI)
Brownley	Gallego	Lieu
Buchanan	Garamendi	Lofgren
Bush	Garbarino	Lowenthal
Bustos	Garcia (IL)	Luria
Butterfield	Garcia (TX)	Lynch
Carbajal	Gimenez	Malinowski
Cárdenas	Gomez	Maloney,
Carson	Gonzalez,	Carolyn B.
Cartwright	Vicente	Maloney, Sean
Case	Gottheimer	Manning
Casten	Green, Al (TX)	Matsui
Castor (FL)	Grijalva	McBath
Castro (TX)	Haaland	McCollum
Chu	Harder (CA)	McEachin
Cicilline	Hastings	McGovern
Clark (MA)	Hayes	McNerney
Clarke (NY)	Higgins (NY)	Meeks
Cleaver	Himes	Meng
Clyburn	Horsford	Mfume
Cohen	Houlahan	Moore (WI)
Connolly	Hoyer	Morelle
Cooper	Huffman	Moulton
Correa	Jackson Lee	Mrvan
Costa	Jacobs (CA)	Murphy (FL)
Courtney	Jayapal	Nader
Craig	Jeffries	Napolitano
Crist	Johnson (GA)	Neal
Crow	Johnson (TX)	Neguse
Cuellar	Jones	Newman
Davids (KS)	Kahele	Norcross
Davis, Danny K.	Kaptur	O'Halleran
Dean	Keating	Ocasio-Cortez
DeFazio	Kelly (IL)	Omar
DeGette	Khanna	Pallone
	Kildee	Panetta

Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon

NAYS—203

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Fox
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzales, Tony

NOT VOTING—1

Balderson

Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

□ 1048

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.
A motion to reconsider was laid on
the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids (KS))	Kahale (Case) Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Amodei (Kelly (PA))	Langevin (Lynch)	Pingree (Kuster)
Babin (Norman)	Lawson (FL)	Porter (Wexton)
Baird (Walorski)	(Evans)	Roybal-Allard
Barragán (Beyer)	(Lieu (Beyer)	(Leger)
Beatty (Lawrence)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Fernandez
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))	McEachin (Wexton)	Rush (Underwood)
Cohen (Beyer)	McHenry (Banks)	Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)
DeFazio (Davids (KS))	Meng (Clark (MA))	Strickland (DeBene)
Grijalva (García (IL))	Moore (WI) (Beyer)	Thompson (MS)
Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)	Morelle (Tonko) Moulton (Rice (NY))	(Butterfield)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Napolitano (Correa)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
		Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

ENHANCED BACKGROUND CHECKS
ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1446) to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the background check procedures to be followed before a Federal firearms licensee may transfer a firearm to a person who is not such a licensee, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the motion to recommit offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 206, nays 212, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 76]

YEAS—206

Aderholt	Burchett	Duncan
Allen	Burgess	Dunn
Armstrong	Calvert	Emmer
Arrington	Cammack	Estes
Babin	Carl	Fallon
Bacon	Carter (GA)	Feenstra
Baird	Carter (TX)	Ferguson
Banks	Cawthorn	Fischbach
Barr	Chabot	Fitzgerald
Bentz	Cheney	Fitzpatrick
Bergman	Cline	Fleischmann
Bice (OK)	Cloud	Fortenberry
Biggs	Clyde	Fox
Bilirakis	Cole	Franklin, C. Scott
Bishop (NC)	Comer	Fulcher
Boebert	Crawford	Gaetz
Bost	Crenshaw	Gallagher
Brady	Curtis	Garbarino
Brooks	Davidson	Garcia (CA)
Buchanan	Davis, Rodney	Gibbs
Buck	DesJarlais	Gimenez
Bucshon	Diaz-Balart	Gohmert
Budd	Donalds	

Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn

Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)

NAYS—212

Adams	DeLauro	Kind
Aguilar	DeBene	Kirkpatrick
Allred	Delgado	Krishnamoorthi
Auchincloss	Demings	Kuster
Axne	DeSaulnier	Lamb
Barragán	Deutch	Langevin
Bass	Dingell	Larsen (WA)
Beatty	Doggett	Larson (CT)
Bera	Doyle, Michael F.	Lawrence
Beyer	Escobar	Lawson (FL)
Bishop (GA)	Españillat	Lee (CA)
Blumenauer	Evans	Lee (NV)
Blunt Rochester	Foster	Leger Fernandez
Bonamici	Frankel, Lois	Levin (CA)
Bourdeaux	Gallego	Levin (MI)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Garamendi	Lieu
Brown	Garcia (IL)	Lofgren
Brownley	Garcia (TX)	Lowenthal
Bush	Golden	Luria
Bustos	Gomez	Lynch
Butterfield	Gonzalez,	Malinowski
Carbajal	Vicente	Maloney,
Cárdenas	Gottheimer	Carolyn B.
Carson	Green, Al (TX)	Maloney, Sean
Cartwright	Grijalva	Manning
Case	Haaland	Matsui
Casten	Harder (CA)	McBath
Castor (FL)	Hastings	McCollum
Castro (TX)	Hayes	McEachin
Chu	Higgins (NY)	McGovern
Ciilline	Himes	McNerney
Clark (MA)	Horsford	Meeks
Clarke (NY)	Houlahan	Meng
Cleaver	Hoyer	Moore (WI)
Clyburn	Huffman	Morelle
Cohen	Jackson Lee	Moulton
Connolly	Jacobs (CA)	Mrvan
Cooper	Jayapal	Murphy (FL)
Correa	Jeffries	Nadler
Costa	Johnson (GA)	Napolitano
Courtney	Johnson (TX)	Neal
Craig	Jones	Neguse
Crist	Kahale	Newman
Crow	Kaptur	Norcross
Cuellar	Keating	O'Halleran
Davidson	Kelly (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez
Davis, Danny K.	Khanna	Omar
Dean	Kildee	Pallone
DeFazio	Kilmer	Panetta
DeGette	Kim (NJ)	Pappas
		Pascrell

Payne	Schrier	Tonko
Perlmutter	Scott (VA)	Torres (CA)
Peters	Scott, David	Torres (NY)
Phillips	Sewell	Trahan
Pingree	Sherman	Trone
Pocan	Sherrill	Underwood
Porter	Sires	Vargas
Pressley	Slotkin	Veasey
Price (NC)	Smith (WA)	Vela
Quigley	Soto	Velázquez
Raskin	Spanberger	Wasserman
Rice (NY)	Speier	Schultz
Ross	Stanton	Waters
Roybal-Allard	Stevens	Watson Coleman
Ruiz	Strickland	Welch
Ruppersberger	Suozzi	Wexton
Rush	Swalwell	Wild
Sánchez	Takano	Williams (GA)
Sarbanes	Thompson (CA)	Wilson (FL)
Scanlon	Thompson (MS)	Yarmuth
Schiff	Titus	
Schneider	Tlaib	

NOT VOTING—12

Amodei	Fletcher	Ryan
Balderson	Kelly (PA)	Schakowsky
Bowman	Malliotakis	Schrader
Eshoo	Mfume	Smith (NJ)

□ 1135

Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. DOGGETT changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Messrs. BOST, ROUZER, STEWART, BURGESS, CLINE, and Mrs. SPARTZ changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 76.

Stated against:

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I was detained outside the Chamber, waiting on a member before me at the metal detector. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 76.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present during rollcall vote No. 76. On rollcall vote No. 76, I would have voted no.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids (KS))	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Payne (Wasserman)
Babin (Norman)	Langevin (Lynch)	Schultz
Baird (Walorski)		Pingree (Kuster)
Barragan (Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	Porter (Wexton)
Beatty (Lawrence)	(Evans)	Roybal-Allard
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Lieu (Beyer)	(Leger)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Fernandez
Cohen (Beyer)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
DeFazio (Davids (KS))	McEachin (Wexton)	Rush
Grijalva (García (IL))	McHenry (Banks)	(Underwood)
Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)	Meng (Clark (MA))	Steube
Johnson (TX)	Moore (WI)	(Franklin, C. Scott)
(Jeffries)	(Beyer)	Strickland (DelBene)
Kahele (Case)	Morelle (Tonko)	Thompson (MS)
	Moulton (Rice (NY))	(Butterfield)
	Napolitano (Correa)	Watson Coleman
		(Pallone)
		Wilson (FL)
		(Hayes)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HIMES). The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 210, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 77]

YEAS—219

Adams	Gonzalez	Ocasio-Cortez
Aguilar	Vicente	Omar
Allred	Gottheimer	Pallone
Auchincloss	Green, Al (TX)	Panetta
Axne	Grijalva	Pappas
Barragán	Haaland	Pascarell
Bass	Harder (CA)	Payne
Beatty	Hastings	Perlmutter
Bera	Hayes	Peters
Beyer	Higgins (NY)	Phillips
Bishop (GA)	Himes	Pingree
Blumenauer	Horsford	Pocan
Blunt Rochester	Houlahan	Porter
Bonamici	Hoyer	Pressley
Bourdeaux	Huffman	Price (NC)
Bowman	Jackson Lee	Quigley
Boyle, Brendan	Jacobs (CA)	Raskin
F.	Jayapal	Rice (NY)
Brown	Jeffries	Ross
Brownley	Johnson (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Bush	Johnson (TX)	Ruiz
Bustos	Jones	Ruppersberger
Butterfield	Kabele	Rush
Carbajal	Kaptur	Ryan
Cárdenas	Keating	Sánchez
Carson	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Cartwright	Khanna	Scanlon
Case	Kildee	Schakowsky
Casten	Kilmer	Schiff
Castor (FL)	Kim (NJ)	Schneider
Castro (TX)	Kirkpatrick	Schrader
Chu	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
Cicilline	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Clark (MA)	Lamb	Scott, David
Clarke (NY)	Langevin	Sewell
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Sherrill
Cohen	Lawrence	Sires
Connolly	Lawson (FL)	Slotkin
Cooper	Lee (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Correa	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Costa	Leger Fernandez	Soto
Courtney	Levin (CA)	Spanberger
Craig	Levin (MI)	Speier
Crist	Lieu	Stanton
Crow	Lofgren	Stevens
Cuellar	Lowenthal	Strickland
Davids (KS)	Luria	Suozzi
Davis, Danny K.	Lynch	Swalwell
Dean	Malinowski	Takano
DeFazio	Maloney,	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	Carolyn B.	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	Maloney, Sean	Titus
DelBene	Manning	Tlaib
Delgado	Matsui	Tonko
Demings	McBath	Torres (CA)
DeSaulnier	McCollum	Torres (NY)
Deutsch	McEachin	Trahan
Dingell	McGovern	Trone
Doggett	McNerney	Underwood
Doyle, Michael	Meeks	Vargas
F.	Meng	Veasey
Escobar	Mfume	Vela
Eshoo	Moore (WI)	Velázquez
Españat	Morelle	Wasserman
Evans	Moulton	Schultz
Fitzpatrick	Mrvan	Waters
Fletcher	Murphy (FL)	Watson Coleman
Foster	Nadler	Welch
Frankel, Lois	Napolitano	Wexton
Gallego	Neal	Wild
Garamendi	Neguse	Williams (GA)
García (IL)	Newman	Wilson (FL)
García (TX)	Norcross	Yarmuth
Gomez	O'Halleran	

NAYS—210

Aderholt	Bergman	Bucshon
Allen	Bice (OK)	Budd
Amodei	Biggs	Burchett
Armstrong	Bilirakis	Burgess
Arrington	Bishop (NC)	Calvert
Babin	Boebert	Cammack
Bacon	Bost	Carl
Baird	Brady	Carter (GA)
Banks	Brooks	Carter (TX)
Barr	Buchanan	Cawthorn
Bentz	Buck	Chabot

Cheney	Hill	Palazzo
Cline	Hinson	Palmer
Cloud	Hollingsworth	Pence
Clyde	Hudson	Perry
Cole	Huizenga	Pfleger
Comer	Issa	Posey
Crawford	Jackson	Reed
Crenshaw	Jacobs (NY)	Reschenthaler
Curtis	Johnson (LA)	Rice (SC)
Davidson	Johnson (OH)	Rodgers (WA)
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (SD)	Rogers (AL)
DesJarlais	Jordan	Rogers (KY)
Diaz-Balart	Joyce (OH)	Rose
Donalds	Joyce (PA)	Rosendale
Duncan	Katko	Rouzer
Dunn	Keller	Roy
Emmer	Kelly (MS)	Rutherford
Estes	Kelly (PA)	Salazar
Fallon	Kim (CA)	Scalise
Feenstra	Kind	Schweikert
Ferguson	Kinzing	Scott, Austin
Fischbach	Kustoff	Sessions
Fitzgerald	LaHood	Simpson
Fleischmann	LaMalfa	Smith (MO)
Fortenberry	Lamborn	Smith (NE)
Fox	Latta	Smucker
Franklin, C.	LaTurner	Spartz
Scott	Lesko	Staubert
Fulcher	Long	Steel
Gaetz	Loudermilk	Stefanik
Gallagher	Lucas	Steil
Garbarino	Luetkemeyer	Steube
García (CA)	Mace	Stewart
Gibbs	Malliotakis	Stivers
Gimenez	Mann	Taylor
Gohmert	Massie	Tenney
Golden	Mast	Thompson (PA)
Gonzales, Tony	McCarthy	Tiffany
Gonzalez (OH)	McCaul	Timmons
Good (VA)	McClain	Turner
Gooden (TX)	McClintock	Upton
Gosar	McHenry	Valadao
Granger	McKinley	Van Drew
Graves (LA)	Meijer	Van Dуйne
Graves (MO)	Meuser	Wagner
Green (TN)	Miller (IL)	Walberg
Greene (GA)	Miller (WV)	Walorski
Griffith	Miller-Meeks	Waltz
Grothman	Moolenaar	Weber (TX)
Guest	Mooney	Webster (FL)
Guthrie	Moore (AL)	Wenstrup
Hagedorn	Moore (UT)	Westerman
Harris	Mullin	Williams (TX)
Harshbarger	Murphy (NC)	Wilson (SC)
Hartzler	Nehls	Wittman
Hern	Newhouse	Womack
Herrell	Norman	Young
Herrera Beutler	Nunes	Zeldin
Hice (GA)	Obenrolte	
Higgins (LA)	Owens	

NOT VOTING—1

Balderson

□ 1229

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BALDERSON. Mr. Speaker, due to a family emergency, I was not present to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 74, “nay” on rollcall No. 75, “yea” on rollcall No. 76, and “nay” on rollcall No. 77.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids (KS))	DeFazio (Davids (KS))	Lawson (FL)
Amodei (Kelly (PA))	Grijalva (García (IL))	(Evans)
Babin (Norman)	Hastings	Lieu (Beyer)
Baird (Walorski)	(Wasserman)	Lofgren (Jeffries)
Barragán (Beyer)	Schultz	Lowenthal
Beatty (Lawrence)	Johnson (TX)	(Beyer)
Cárdenas	(Jeffries)	McEachin
(Gomez)	Kahele (Case)	(Wexton)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	McHenry (Banks)
Cohen (Beyer)	Langevin (Lynch)	Meng (Clark (MA))
		Moore (WI)
		(Beyer)
		Morelle (Tonko)

Moulton (Rice (NY))	Roybal-Allard (Leger Fernandez)	Strickland (DeBene)
Napolitano (Correa)	Ruiz (Aguilar)	Thompson (MS) (Butterfield)
Payne (Wasserman Schultz)	Rush (Underwood)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)	Steube (Franklin, C. Scott)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Porter (Wexton)		

MAKING TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO ALS DISABILITY INSURANCE ACCESS ACT OF 2019

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 579) to make a technical correction to the ALS Disability Insurance Access Act of 2019, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 579

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. RETROACTIVE ACCESS TO SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY BENEFITS INDIVIDUALS WITH AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS (ALS).

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2(b) of the ALS Disability Insurance Access Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-250) is amended by striking “applications for disability insurance benefits filed after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “applications for disability insurance benefits approved after the date that is 5 months before the date of enactment of this Act”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the ALS Disability Insurance Access Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-250).

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. SCALISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader of the House, for the purpose of inquiring as to the schedule for next week.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business, with votes expected no earlier than 6:30 p.m.

On Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

On Thursday, the House will meet at noon for legislative business.

On Friday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business, with the last votes no later than 3 p.m.

Madam Speaker, we will consider several bills under suspension of the rules. The complete list of suspension bills will be announced by the close of business Friday.

In addition, we will consider two bills to honor Women's History Month, including the Violence Against Women Act. This legislation is essential to help stamp out domestic abuse, violence against women and girls, and sexual harassment, and to provide victims and survivors with the resources to recover and seek justice. In addition to that, the House will consider a resolution to remove the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

The House will also consider two bills to address our broken immigration system. The first, H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act, is to protect Dreamers and those with TPS and DED status. In addition, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act is to create a pathway for agricultural workers to earn legal status and to reform the H-2A program, a bill which enjoys broad bipartisan support.

Additionally, the House will consider a bill to ensure that we preclude cuts to Medicare, as well as farm supports and other programs implicated by sequestration.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I appreciate the update on the schedule.

Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman, we have been getting a number of concerns expressed from Members on our side—and I would imagine on the gentleman's side as well—about the erratic floor schedule, the changes that have occurred. This week, we were supposed to be here Tuesday to Friday. It was changed to Monday to Thursday. Next week, initially, the calendar showed that it was a week for Members to be in their districts.

Madam Speaker, we all have challenges in our districts. There are small businesses that are struggling to stay afloat. Many Members are working with their local school boards to try to encourage schools to reopen. And all the other challenges that people have, whether it is trying to get water or spread distribution of the vaccine, as they set those meetings in their districts, when the floor schedule changes here, it disrupts their ability to properly represent their districts.

I know the schedule is laid out for the year for a reason, so that Members can manage both the schedule here—and we all represent 750,000 people, roughly, back home—and the ability to properly meet with and represent constituents who aren't even allowed to come to this Capitol to meet with us, so we want to go meet with them back home. It is hard to do that when the schedule continues to change.

If the gentleman would address the concerns that have been raised, rightfully so, about those erratic changes, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I agree with the Members, and I regret that we have had such a necessity on too many occasions to change the schedule. We did so, of course, to accommodate not only work done but also the very, very unusual start that we have had to this session, a tragic start that we have had to this session, dealing with issues that we would have preferred not to deal with, but we had to as a result of the insurrection that occurred on January 6, and other actions, including the security that the gentleman referred to. That concerns us all.

As somebody who represents the Washington metropolitan region, the openness of our Capitol is of particular concern to me because my constituents all live within driving distance, an hour or less. So, I share the view.

Madam Speaker, I want to assure Members that we are going to make every effort and that we are trying to now finalize. We already have April, May, June, and July as the schedule. I think that will not be changed in any dramatic fashion. But when we have the final, I hope to make sure that everybody, next week, before we leave here, knows what is going to happen in April, May, June, July, before the August break. Because I understand, when the schedule is changed, for whatever reasons, however justified they may be, it does disrupt.

Although I heard some criticism last Wednesday that we didn't come in Thursday, no Member came up to me complaining that we didn't come in Thursday. I did hear some political rap about it, but I didn't hear any Members say, “Oh, jeez, I really wanted to come in Thursday.” That usually is the case.

Madam Speaker, I want to remind the gentleman that we got all of our work done last week. All that was scheduled was done.

I will assure the gentleman that we are working very hard so that, the next 4 months, Members can rely on it when they see on the calendar that they have to be here or they don't have to be here, or that we are going to consider this, that, and the other.

We are going to try to hew very, very closely to that because I do appreciate that when you change the schedule, it is very disruptive for people's lives, for people's businesses, for our constituents.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland.

I appreciate the acknowledgment about the concerns and the disruptions of schedules as Members try to meet the needs of their constituents back home, as well as doing the work up here. Clearly, getting our work done is the first and most important priority to addressing those needs.

Hopefully, as we look toward our return after we come back in April, the appropriations process will begin. We would surely like to see us get back to a more regular order for doing appropriations bills, where we can have bills

go through committee, go through a markup process, with bipartisan input, which we haven't seen, but, ultimately, be able to bring those bills to the floor with a typical, traditional amendment process.

Madam Speaker, I know the gentleman is well aware of this. Historically, when appropriations bills come to the floor, there are many amendments. Sometimes, it is a completely wide-open amendment process, which we would surely encourage.

I know many of those years when we were in the majority and bills would come to the floor that were appropriations, a Member literally could write their amendment on a piece of paper and turn it in and that amendment would be debated and voted on, on the House floor. Sometimes, you would see over 100 amendments on a single appropriations bill, which are all important and should be debated, so we would go to 2-minute votes.

The question I would have is, now that we have seen—from reports I have seen, and maybe you have too—that roughly 75 percent of all Members in this House have had a vaccination for COVID-19, there is a strong desire to get back to a regular floor schedule here on the floor, where we are conducting our business and have the ability to interact with each other as colleagues.

It is a much different experience than when people have to trickle in, trickle out, limiting the number of people, the ability to debate things, 45-minute votes for every bill. If you have 100 amendments on a bill, this House can't function at 45 minutes per vote. To get back to a 15-minute, 5-minute, and 2-minute voting schedule—again, CDC guidance just came out this week, saying if someone is vaccinated, they don't even have to have a mask to be around other people.

The Senate doesn't require masks on their floor. There is no reason why we would have to have a mask to have this conversation. The President of the United States doesn't wear a mask when he is giving speeches, or his Press Secretary when she is meeting with the press.

Can we get back to a regular floor operating schedule where we can meet as colleagues in person? If somebody doesn't want to be around others, maybe a voting station can be set up. But for anybody else who wants to interact following CDC guidance, recognizing the vaccination rate, and getting back to the ability to have a voting schedule that allows us to conduct business the way we are going to need to when we start taking up those appropriations bills, I would ask the gentleman if he has a plan for that, if he could lay that out.

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I would tell the gentleman that would certainly be the ideal. There is no doubt about that. We would like to get to that position.

We continue to consult the Capitol physician on his advice on what we ought to be doing. It would be a lot simpler if every Member had been vaccinated, I will tell my friend. Although, obviously, the information as to who gets a vaccination and who does not is privileged and private information, as it should be, I would ask my friend to urge his Members to get the vaccination so that both sides will know that all of our Members have been vaccinated. That will facilitate getting to where the gentleman wants to get and where, I share his view, I want to get and the Speaker wants to get. So, we will continue to talk about that.

Although we have a regular schedule, it is not the old schedule. It is not the 15-minute vote or 17- or 20-minute vote that we had, which was much more efficient, as you may have seen me quoted in the paper the other day about virtual, that we prefer to come together in this Chamber, in committee rooms, on this campus, to discuss with one another, to work with one another. We think that is the ideal, and we hope to get there as soon as possible.

We are making progress, obviously. We are getting a lot of Americans vaccinated. We are not anywhere close to the 75 percent yet, but, hopefully, we will be there soon.

I would think and hope we could get to 100 percent of Members and make sure that our staff is vaccinated as well. The sooner we do that, the sooner we can accomplish what the gentleman wants to accomplish.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I hope the gentleman is not suggesting that it would take a 100 percent vaccination rate. I know with the rest of the country, when States make decisions to reopen, when CDC issues guidance, I have never seen any guidance that said 100 percent vaccination is the standard for bringing something back.

Mr. HOYER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I would yield because I would suggest that if we are at 75 percent now, you also have Members who have antibodies, who may have had COVID months ago and who have even taken the test that shows they have antibodies. Whether they have taken the vaccine or not, the antibodies can fight off COVID.

□ 1245

But at 75 percent, is there a number higher than that that the gentleman is setting as a standard?

I would hope it wouldn't be 100, but I would also hope we could have a conversation together to work through what that standard should be so we can get to a place where we have a normal operating process both in the House and in committees.

The committee work being done virtually is a true disservice to the ability for us to collegially work on issues. Many of our committees deal with not

the high-profile issues that are the battleground issues where we are on our own sides, but in many cases it is where one sees the kind of collegiality where Congress can come together and work, and that isn't happening either.

I would hope we could come up with a standard that is not 100 percent. If we are at 75, then it has got to be somewhere at a different place to get back to a House floor functioning schedule, as well as a committee structure.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Let me make a few comments. First of all, the gentleman mentioned about the White House and the President. I am going down with the President, who is going to sign the American Rescue Plan tomorrow, an extraordinary piece of legislation that we are very excited about and that is going to help literally millions and millions of Americans and our entire economy, our families, and our children. So we are very excited about that.

I was required to have a test. Now, I have had two shots, but I was required to have a test this morning by the Capitol physician before I went down to the White House. The gentleman says that you don't wear a mask, but one has to have a test before one gets into the room.

Now, with respect to the 100 percent, I think we ought to have 100 percent. I think everybody in this body and every one of our staff ought to have the vaccine to make sure that we are safe and that others who deal with us are safe. The CDC guidelines, by the way, recommend that people be vaccinated but that they avoid medium and large crowds.

Now, depending upon what the gentleman says, Madam Speaker, if you have 300 people on this floor, that is a reasonably good-sized crowd, and we are in great proximity to one another because of the size of this Chamber.

The CDC also says—the Senate has not listened to the CDC. The CDC says wear masks. So in terms of the gentleman's suggestion about the CDC changing its rules, that is true, but they haven't changed their rule on masks. They say wear a mask and try not to congregate in large crowds.

However, having said that, we want to get to the same objective that the gentleman references, and we are working towards that with the consideration of the safety of our staff, the safety of our Members, and the safety of security folks. We hope to get there sooner rather than later, and we are working on it.

Mr. SCALISE. I appreciate the gentleman's offer to work. Obviously, when one looks at the way the Senate operates, they have said that to speak, especially, you don't need to wear a mask.

I don't see the science that would say that the gentleman and I have to wear masks to have this conversation.

Again, I would direct my friend to when the President is giving a speech, he is not wearing a mask. If there are other people around, then they might be wearing a mask; but when they speak, they take off their mask. Just look at those protocols as well and just try to inject some of those common-sense measures to try to get back to doing our job.

One final point, I hope, again, we would all want everyone who has the interest in getting the vaccine to have access to the vaccine. But if one Member out of 435 felt they didn't want to have the vaccine, then I would hope that wouldn't be enough to prohibit the rest of us from carrying out more normal functions on the House floor and in committee.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. My point on the White House was that a Member may decide that. And if they don't want to get a test, then they can't go to the White House, for the safety of everybody there.

Mr. SCALISE. If maybe a requirement of a test once a week when we come in or something like that would help get us to a better place where we can have in-person, on the floor, and in-committee processes and meetings—the testing capability is now there in the Attending Physician's office. If it needs to be widened more, I know there are other rooms that are doing some of the testing—then that would be a suggestion, I think, worth us discussing if it helps us get back to a more functioning Congress, especially a more functioning House on the floor and in committee.

Madam Speaker, I yield to my friend.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, everybody in America wants to get back to normal. Everybody in America. We agree with them, and we are hopeful that we will get there sooner rather than later, and we are making good progress.

We just, yesterday, invested a large number, billions of dollars, to facilitate getting to where we want to be. And Americans want to be in testing, vaccination, and tracing. So I don't want to have anybody think we are in disagreement. We want to get there. We want to get there safely. We want to get there consistent with good health practices and the advice of the scientists and the physicians who treat us. But we are talking about it as we were here this week, and we are going to be talking about it next week because we all want to get to the same place.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate that.

Again, hopefully, this is a discussion that we can all have, not just the majority making this decision, but the majority working with the minority.

We have an active group of Members who are medical doctors, the Doctors Caucus, who have a lot of good suggestions. I think they are going to try to

meet with the House Attending Physician. Hopefully, that can spur some additional ideas about how we can do this, and then have us work together to achieve that.

Finally, on the House committee schedule especially, we have taken up 14 different rules bills this Congress so far, bills that have actually come to the floor under a rule. Unfortunately, only one of those bills actually went to committee. Meaning, 13 of the 14 bills never even went to committee to have the debate in the openness and the transparency that this Congress deserves.

I think that millions of people across the country would expect that we would be having—as we are shaping policy, that it is not just a one-sided approach. That if a socialist agenda is being pushed by one side, then can't the other side at least have that discussion in a committee process and offer amendments?

The amendment process is critically important, and that has been lost too often—even the \$1.9 trillion spending bill that over 90 percent of which had nothing to do with health needs and not a dime of which was dedicated to safely reopening schools, which is a huge cry amongst millions of parents across the country.

Madam Speaker, not only on one side, but, frankly, nobody on the majority side was even allowed to offer an amendment. A \$1.9 trillion spending bill, probably the largest bill that has come through Congress in the history of our country, and not a single amendment, Democrat or Republican, was allowed in the House on that bill to be brought forward.

We were able to bring some amendments in committee. Every one of them was voted down or removed. Not one Democrat that I saw was even allowed to bring an amendment up in committee on a \$1.9 trillion bill.

That is a major concern. It is a concern that denies the people's House from being able to express the will of the people when we have ideas and suggestions maybe, for example, as we wanted to in the House to say: Should a felon who is in a prison be able to get a \$1,400 check?

We weren't even able to bring that amendment up for debate.

Can we at least require that schools reopen?

If hundreds of billions of new dollars are going to go to schools, shouldn't the requirement be that they use that following the CDC guidance and following the science that is widespread that says the schools should be open and that long-term damage is being done to kids by not being in the classroom?

Millions and millions of kids—maybe over 60 percent of the children in America—are not getting daily in-the-classroom learning. Unions are more concerned, saying: You can go to spring break if you are a union member, but just don't post pictures be-

cause we don't want anybody to see it—when they should be in the classroom teaching our kids.

That debate never got to happen here on the House floor and, frankly, in most of the committees. Because these bills aren't going through committee. And that one bill went through committee with the order clearly given not to allow a single amendment. Not a single amendment in the House was added to a \$1.9 trillion spending bill.

I am sure some people might think that was the perfect bill, that there was not a single change. But sometimes the smallest bill has a change made that makes it a better bill, but not that bill. That kind of closed process is not who we should be as a House.

Madam Speaker, 13 out of 14 bills didn't even go through committee, and the one that did—the \$1.9 trillion bill—not a single amendment by a Republican or Democrat in the House was allowed to be added. I hope that is not the standard. It is surely not reflective of what this House should be doing.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. The gentleman was here in 2017, of course. There was a bill that approximated the size of this bill. It was about \$1.5 trillion, \$1.6 trillion. This is a little more—substantially a little more, \$300 billion, \$400 billion, but in the same ballpark. There were no hearings on that bill. There were no amendments on that bill. It came to the floor, and there were no amendments to that bill. None. Zero.

Now, of course, 83 percent of that bill went to the top 1 percent of Americans. This bill was just about the opposite; 85 to 90 percent go to probably the bottom two-fifths in terms of income level and wealth. Hundreds of amendments were offered, as the committees marked up their instructions from the Budget Committee. Hundreds.

Amendments were, of course, offered in the Senate, as well. As my friend knows, they had their vote-a-rama; they met for over 24 hours. To indicate that this bill did not have a robust committee process in which Republicans and Democrats could offer amendments and have them adopted, I think, is not accurate, with all due respect, Madam Speaker.

Furthermore, this bill enjoyed the overwhelming support of the American people. Madam Speaker, 77 percent of Americans—59 percent of Republicans in the Morning Consult poll, 67 percent of Americans supporting the minimum wage, which was rejected, of course, by the parliamentarian in the Senate; 83 percent of Americans supporting H.R. 1, one of the bills that passed; 89 percent supporting comprehensive background checks, which passed today; 72 percent of Americans supporting equal protections for LGBTQ Americans.

The point I am making is, A, the bill to which my friend refers, the American Rescue Plan, had very substantial consideration over days.

The Ways and Means markup took 2 days and many amendments offered. So

from the standpoint of the public's knowing what was going on, I would suggest to my friend that that was very much greater than when the tax bill—about the same—in the same range of, in that case, \$1.5 trillion with interest approaching the \$1.9 trillion. So we think, very frankly, that there has been a lot of discussion on that bill.

One of the things, Madam Speaker, that concerned me the most was we worked in a bipartisan fashion on six prior bills. One passed on voice vote, the CARES Act, on the floor. Others passed with well over 150 Republicans and well over 150 Democrats—more than that, but well over 300 votes. They were all bipartisan. They were negotiated with the administration—the Trump administration. The CARES Act, Madam Speaker, was about exactly the same amount of dollars, and it passed on a voice vote here.

What was the difference?

Trump was President. That was the difference in all five. And it had been negotiated with him—or the Secretary of the Treasury, to be more accurate.

But substantively there was very little difference in terms of the broad nature of their impact, the dollar value of the bills, and the diversity of their objectives. To that extent, they were very much like this bill.

But, Madam Speaker, what was the difference?

The same thing that was the difference when we did the Recovery Act in '09. The gentleman was here. He was elected in '08. He came here and he voted "no" on the Recovery Act. Every Republican voted "no" on the Recovery Act—\$787 billion. In my view, it kept us out of a depression. But that was not my view alone. It was Bernanke's view and it was the Secretary of the Treasury's view. So we see the same thing happen again. We went from bipartisan to partisan votes.

I, frankly, Madam Speaker, find it hard to believe that there wasn't a single Republican who thought the investments in opening up schools—some people say, well, you open up schools, that is the big cry now.

Yes, and we are doing something about it. They weren't open when we took over, but they are coming to be open.

I think it is unfortunate, Madam Speaker, that some demean our teachers. I will tell you, Madam Speaker, I have four great-grandchildren. All but one, who is too young, were taught virtually for these many, many months.

And my granddaughter, their mother, raves about their commitment of the teachers to those three children, and the work that they put in, day after day after day.

□ 1300

So are they concerned about their own safety? Are they concerned about the safety of the children? Are they concerned about other children and children taking it home to their moms

and dads or their grandparents? They are. So we need to be safe.

But this bill, which all our Republican friends voted against, has substantial billions in there to make the schools safe so that people can go back with the confidence that they will be safe.

So I would simply say to my friend and others that they have talked about openness. In the 115th Congress—that is the last Congress in which there was a Republican majority—there was not a single open rule, not one. In the 115th Congress, you had 103 closed rules. In the last Congress, which we were in charge, we had that number to less than 52, 51.

JIM MCGOVERN, the chairman of the Rules Committee, is very committed to trying to make amendments, including amendments on the Republican side, in order; and I have urged him to do that.

So, hopefully, we will move forward in a way that continues to allow this House to operate effectively, and also give opportunity to your side and our side to raise issues.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, when you look at the bill that passed yesterday, the only bipartisan vote was against the bill. Every Republican—in fact, a Democrat voted against it as well. You had two Democrats who voted against it originally when it came through the House the first time.

But the bottom line is, it was the majority party and President Biden who chose to go it alone, who chose to have a closed process where Republicans were shut out.

There were many efforts, including a number of Senators going to the White House to meet with the President, who offered ideas, and every one of those ideas was thrown in the trash can. That is not a unity message. That is not trying to work with people from all parties and all walks of life to come up with the best ideas.

It was a go-it-alone socialist agenda, very little focused on COVID; \$1.9 trillion, over 90 percent of which wasn't dedicated to healthcare.

You want to talk about schools. There was not a single dime in that bill that requires schools to reopen. You look at the money for schools, and hundreds of billions of dollars, by the way, are already out there that aren't spent, hundreds of billions that we all worked on together.

When President Trump said he wanted to work with Republicans and Democrats, he actually followed through on that promise, as the gentleman noted, and every CARES Act bill was a very bipartisan bill. That was an effort made on both sides to work together and they were targeted. It was targeted on helping families who were struggling or helping small businesses who were struggling; on getting money into the search for a vaccine.

Operation Warp Speed should be something we all celebrate, where President Trump said he wants to put all the focus at FDA on not only find-

ing a vaccine, but prefunding the manufacturing of the vaccinations even before FDA approves them so we don't have to wait an extra few months that we don't have. That is why we are at a point where we can have 100 million vaccinations. We tried to double that number in this bill. That amendment was voted down.

But on schools, my colleague, ASHLEY HINSON, had a bill to say, let's say if the schools are going to get new money—which they already have enough money to fortify their schools to reopen safely. Many took us up on that and are open in the classroom today. Some have chosen not to, but not for a lack of money. Let's be very clear about that.

In fact, 95 percent of the money for schools in the bill that was passed yesterday can't even be spent this year; 95 percent of it. Then you have hundreds of billions of dollars still unspent that can be used to reopen schools who want to get back in the classroom, that money is already there. That money did not require—that need did not get met yesterday. That need was already met by Congress.

Some chose to do it. Some have chosen not to reopen, even though not only is the money there to reopen, but the science is there. The science lays out not only how to safely reopen, but it points out the devastating damage being done to children in this country by not reopening.

So when the gentleman talks about polls and, well, the polling says this bill is really popular. Hey, do you want a check for \$3,500? I am sure a lot of people would say yes, until they realize that \$350 billion of this money goes to bail out failed States. And a State like California, who has a \$10-plus-billion surplus, is going to get over \$40 billion.

So I am sure if we asked a poll question to people across this country: Do you think it is right to borrow \$1.9 trillion from our children? Because somebody is going to have to pay for this. This money didn't fall out of the sky. Is it right to borrow \$1.9 trillion from our children to give California \$41 billion when they currently have a \$10 billion surplus? I think we would get a different answer than the 70 percent saying yes.

If you said, in this bill, which we tried to correct, every felon in prison today in America will get a \$1,400 check from the taxpayers. That is in the bill.

They tried to take it out in the Senate when they allowed them on the floor to bring an amendment. Not a single amendment was allowed on this House floor to fix those kinds of disparities.

Every Democrat in the Senate voted "no." They said continue to give \$1,400 checks to prisoners, felons in prison, when we are already paying for their food, for their lodging, for their healthcare. Now they are going to get a \$1,400 check from the taxpayers of this country, borrowed from our children.

Do most Americans know that? I hope they do because when we then ask them the question later: Now that you know what is really in the bill, what do you think about it? When you recognize some of the other ideas that were brought forward, not only to reopen schools, but to target the money, to focus on helping small businesses, those were the things that we wanted to do, trying to put some guardrails and limitations in place, like the previous CARES Act bills did, which is why they were all bipartisan.

But when you look at these expenditures, and then you recognize that there is no money requiring schools to reopen. But our border is wide open right now and if someone comes over legally, they will get a check. That is a concern to a lot of people.

So, yes, look at the bill. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, it did go through committee. It did have markups and hearings. And, in fact, it yielded a great benefit to every American. Every income group benefited from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. And, as the gentleman knows, the income group level that benefited the most by us cutting taxes were the lowest income, because we rebuilt our middle class because of that bill. We made America competitive because of that bill.

And in this bill that passed yesterday, with a bipartisan vote against it, there was tucked away language that prohibits States from cutting taxes. Explain what that has to do with COVID.

If you are a State, every State will get money from that bill. Again, California gets over \$40 billion, even though they have a \$10 billion surplus. But if a State tries to cut taxes, they actually get penalized in the bill. People are aghast when they hear that. It just came out yesterday.

What does that have to do with COVID?

Why wasn't this a targeted relief bill? It was because one side wanted to close the process out and just go it alone and push a socialist agenda that has nothing to do, or little to do, with COVID relief.

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I don't think there is a socialist agenda on this floor, any more than I think there is a fascist agenda on this floor. And we hear socialist. When Gingrich was here it was liberals. Now it is socialists; trying to distract from substance, trying to inflame.

It wasn't socialists that stormed the Capitol, and they weren't carrying Biden signs, they were carrying Trump signs.

I am tired, Madam Speaker, of this socialist drivel. First of all, I think a lot of them don't have the faintest idea what socialism is versus dictatorship or authoritarian regimes.

And the schools weren't reopened when we took over. Trump was President for 10 months.

The gentleman apparently wants to say in this bill, open the schools no matter what. We don't care what your locals say. We don't care what your PTAs say. We don't care what your superintendents of schools say. Open the schools because we mandate it.

I don't think that is what the gentleman, Madam Speaker, in the past has stood for, mandating what States do. Now maybe he thinks that we ought to take over the local education systems and tell them to open. We didn't do that.

What we did was, however, gave them \$130 billion, over time—he is right, not immediately—over time to spend to make those schools safe; make their ventilation systems safe for kids; make the accommodations in the schools safe for kids and teachers and parents who go there.

So, Madam Speaker, we get distracted by these assertions of some sort of ideological patina that resonates with the right wing in America. And we can do that, or we can talk about substance.

Yes, I mentioned Americans overwhelmingly said that the substance that we had in this bill was what they liked. So, I would hope the Republican whip would talk about the substance of these bills.

We can have differences. But over and over, in the newspapers and on this floor, the socialist agenda resonates in your polls. It resonates in some of the districts; we saw that. It was not true.

Social Security was called socialist when it was adopted; Medicare, as well; Medicaid certainly, socialist, efforts to try to lift people up.

And when the gentleman tries to make an analogy to a bill that sent 83 percent of \$1.5 trillion to the top 1 percent in America as being a bill to help the middle class, and working Americans, boy, that is a stretch, Madam Speaker.

Now, I want to go back to the substance of what the gentleman has raised. We want to see us working together. I see my friend from Texas on the floor. He and I have had these discussions.

It is a shame that we accuse one another of this epithet or that epithet and try to put one another in a corner. I lived through the Gingrich era, and that was almost the entire rhetoric that I heard from the floor all the time.

But if we are going to do that, it is going to be because people really do want to work in a bipartisan fashion.

There was discussion—I know for a fact, I was here, and I saw President Obama try to work in a bipartisan fashion on the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Yes, he put his bill on the floor—excuse me—not on the floor, he put it on the table.

And I heard the meetings at the White House. I heard the meetings here when the Republicans said: Well, he didn't try to talk to us; he put this bill on the floor before he even talked to

us. Not on the floor, on the table. I know because I was sitting there in the room when President Obama was trying to reach bipartisan agreement.

Zero Republicans, three in the Senate, helped on the American Recovery Act, which kept us out of depression. And I wasn't surprised that we had zero on this reconciliation bill, and I wasn't surprised that it changed from the six votes previously, where Donald Trump said this bill is okay; I am going to sign it; because nothing could have become law without him signing it. And Republicans voted overwhelmingly, in most cases, for it.

But now that we have a Democratic President, they have decided to return to the “no” votes that they cast on the Recovery Act, on the Affordable Care Act, which has helped millions and millions of people, and so many other pieces of legislation.

I would urge, my friend, Madam Speaker, to, when we say we want to work in a bipartisan way, let's try to do it. It is worth doing.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, it is worth doing. Again, that is why you had a number of Republican Senators go to the White House to offer that olive branch. They were turned down, and that is unfortunate.

On this bill, clearly it wasn't just Republicans who voted against it. It was a bipartisan vote in opposition. I hope that is not the model. And that was the point.

Thirteen of 14 bills have come to the floor under a rule so far; didn't even go through committee. Let's get back to that collegiality. Let's get back to bringing bills to committee, having the committees actually work in person so Members can have the ability to have those conversations and come and find common ground, which has happened in the past, and it surely can happen again now. I hope we can get to that point soon.

I yield to the gentleman to add anything else.

Mr. HOYER. I have nothing to further to say, Madam Speaker.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1315

NEVER STOP SAYING HER NAME

(Mr. YARMUTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. YARMUTH. Madam Speaker, 1 year ago this Saturday, a young couple in my hometown of Louisville were in bed when their door was broken down. The terrified couple leaped for cover, and the man, a licensed gun owner, fired a single shot toward the men busting into his home, hitting one in the leg.

The intruders responded with a barrage of gunfire so wild that it not only killed the woman but narrowly missed a 5-year-old in another apartment.

There is no mystery about the killers' identities, yet they remain free.

That this is unjust, tragic, and an abomination should be beyond debate. Instead, it is hardly unique in America for two reasons, because the killers wore badges and their victims were Black.

One year later, we are still demanding justice for Breonna Taylor, for her grieving friends and family and aching community and country.

Until this horrific story stops repeating, until we can say that, in America's policing and justice system, Black lives truly matter, we will not stop fighting; we will never stop demanding justice for Breonna; and we will never stop saying her name.

POPE FRANCIS' TRIP TO IRAQ

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to share the most important news of the past few days, which was not Oprah's interview with the Duke and Duchess. In fact, it was Pope Francis' historic trip to Iraq and his extraordinary meeting with Grand Ayatollah al-Sistani.

Greeted by a release of white doves, Pope Francis, age 84, and the Grand Ayatollah, age 90, met for nearly an hour at the Grand Ayatollah's simple home in the city of Najaf. Together, they reinforced the Pope's and Islamic leaders' renewed formal and joint commitment to human fraternity.

The Grand Ayatollah reinforced his belief that "Christian citizens should live, like all Iraqis, in peace and security and with their full constitutional rights."

In the aftermath of the undisputed victory by the Iraqi, United States, and allied forces over the murderous caliphate of ISIS, the Pope's visit gives validation to the future of Iraq and its historic cultural and geographic roots of the three Abrahamic religions.

To the people of Iraq, we American citizens pray for safety, prosperity, and peace for you and your families.

YOUNG AMERICANS CHANGED CONVERSATION ON GUN VIOLENCE

(Ms. JACOBS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACOBS of California. Madam Speaker, today, the House passed H.R. 8 and H.R. 1446, two bills to enhance background checks and promote gun violence prevention.

As a millennial, I am a member of what is known as the Columbine generation, a generation that grew up in the shadow of gun violence and school shootings.

When violence came to our Capitol on January 6, congressional staffers barricaded themselves into a conference room and hid under furniture because it is what they learned to do in years of active-shooter drills.

It is time for that to change, and this is the start. Today, I rise to honor the young people who called us here to act.

From Steele Canyon to Bonita Vista, students in San Diego have organized, protested, and marched for their lives. I have been so inspired by them and young Americans across the country who have fundamentally changed the conversation on gun violence.

Because of their activism, we finally passed commonsense legislation that will save so many lives.

I was proud to support these bills.

CONGRATULATING WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

(Mr. ESTES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Wichita State University men's basketball team and their head coach, Isaac Brown, for winning the America Athletic Conference regular-season championship. This is the Shockers' first AAC championship after joining the conference in the 2017–2018 season.

The Shockers ended their regular season with an overall 15–4 record after ranking seventh in the AAC preseason poll. WSU now enters postseason play as the No. 1 seed.

I am so proud of these men who have displayed perseverance on the court during this challenging year, and I know they will continue to make Wichita and Kansas proud.

I wish them the best of luck as they compete this weekend in Texas during the AAC men's basketball tournament. Go Shox.

GREEN-LIGHTING A BORDER CRISIS

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, after good results and success in recent years of defending and controlling our border, the Biden administration has turned on the green light that is seen all the way to Central America for immigrating here illegally, giving us the Biden border crisis.

It is not a matter of asylum, as asylum can be sought in Mexico. Continuing the trek to the U.S. border shows it is really about employment and economics.

Meanwhile, as our citizens struggle with unemployment and the shutdowns from COVID, the Biden border crisis has subjected border States, like my State of California, to COVID outbreak risks from those bypassing our laws.

This begs the question: Whose side is the Biden administration on, America's unemployed and COVID high-risk vulnerable or foreign interests for politics?

Indeed, it doesn't seem like they are on the side of Americans, and we are given, after less than 2 months, the Biden border crisis.

BORDER CRISIS IS A DANGER TO AMERICANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to follow up on the remarks of my friend from California, who just noted the crisis we have at the border and the danger that that puts the American people in, and not just the American people, but the immigrants who seek to come here.

I rise today, in particular, to bring the public's attention to that border crisis, which my friend rightfully recognized is being driven by that guy who runs that outfit over there.

Now, I do not mean, in saying that, the Secretary of Defense, Lloyd Austin. I know who he is. I mean that other guy who runs that outfit over there, down Pennsylvania Avenue, and that is the President of the United States.

I say this because the President cannot possibly have any idea what is going on because no American President entrusted with the safety and well-being of the United States and her citizens would purposely empower cartels or would purposely empower illegal organizations to harm American citizens for profit, to flood our streets with dangerous fentanyl and narcotics, to cause high-speed chases like the ones that have occurred in the district I represent, where Americans are in danger, or the murder of Americans through wide-open borders. No American President would purposely do that, would they?

No American President would purposely lie to immigrants and cause them to get raped and abused on long, dangerous journeys across the desert, upon the promise of amnesty, for crass political purposes. No American President would possibly do that, would he or she?

No American President could be so callous, so indifferent to the lives of Americans and immigrants who seek to come here, that he would allow his staff and the Secretary of Homeland Security to lie, repeatedly, to the American people that there is no crisis at our border.

No American President would do that, so no American President could know that this is happening and take that position, could understand what is happening and then ignore it, could understand what is happening at the border and then deny it and encourage it through reckless policies.

No, that guy who runs that outfit over there cannot possibly know what is happening at our border because no American President would do that.

But I assure you, we Texans know; our neighbors in other border States

know; and the American people across the country affected by this crisis know. We see it every day, the brutal conditions along the border ravaged by the deceit and the lies of politicians governing by sound bite and pretending they are compassionate. We do see it every day.

Who is this that I am showing here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives? This is the Vargas family. I have come to know Lori, and I have come to know other members of this family because Jared, depicted in this picture, was murdered by a colleague at a restaurant who was in this country illegally, who had been caught, let go, caught, let go, caught again, let go, and then murdered Jared. He was from San Antonio, Texas, which I represent.

This is real. This happens every day. We, in Texas, are on the front lines while the people in this body fiddle, and endanger the lives of American citizens, to prostrate themselves to a crass political left that could care less about the American citizens getting killed or raped. And they do it for political purposes.

The arrogance of leftist Democrats destroying our own Nation with trillions of dollars of spending; the reckless disregard of our energy independence and strength; the reckless disregard of the small businesses getting destroyed by shutdowns and the livelihoods destroyed while peddling fear and panic; the reckless disregard of our children, as their futures are destroyed by teachers' unions and the devastating masking of their innocent faces; the reckless disregard of our fundamental inalienable rights to worship, to speak freely, to defend ourselves with firearms, to pursue happiness by working to provide for our families; the reckless disregard for our safety while defunding police and attacking our rights to defend ourselves under the Second Amendment at the same time, done on this floor today; the reckless disregard for our national security, while empowering China to undermine our way of life; the reckless disregard for public health, as we rejoin the very World Health Organization that lied to us to protect China.

But perhaps the most reckless, by my leftist Democratic colleagues, is the arrogance of using crass political selfishness to encourage parents to send their children to be raped, to be abused, to ride on train cars, and even to die along dangerous journeys, while simultaneously facilitating or encouraging the destruction of our neighbors to the south, in Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras. It is happening in real time and in extraordinary arrogance, for purposes of crass political gain or perceived gain.

Our neighbors to the south lament the mass exodus of their people under the lies and false compassion being sold from American Democrats.

□ 1330

This is the truth of what we are dealing with.

Let's talk about some of the real issues going on on our border. Uvalde, Texas, the mayor, Don McLaughlin said, "The 2019 border crisis will look like a cakewalk to what is coming with Biden's border crisis."

He said they are seeing 10 to 12 high-speed chases each week, with speeds up to 105 miles an hour. The local government has to take it on the chin because this administration refuses to secure the border. That is the mayor in Uvalde, Texas, just outside of the district I represent. My friend, Mr. GONZALES, represents that district.

Don calls me all the time saying, "Where's the help?"

Where is the Federal Government, whose job it is to secure the border of the United States? You know where it is?

Nowhere to be found. In fact, actually found at a border making it worse for the citizens of this country, making it more dangerous, purposely or incompetently, either one unacceptably endangering the lives of Americans and the immigrants who seek to come here.

Del Rio mayor Bruno Lozano said, "I am pleading and requesting you to please put a halt to any measures regarding the release of immigrants awaiting court dates into the city of Del Rio and surrounding areas."

Madam Speaker, the American people are pleading with their leadership. They are begging for the people in this body, the people's House, to recognize what is happening to them.

It is real. People bury their head in the sand up here protected by fences with razor wire, walking through magnetometers, tweeting out how they somehow compare or have compassion for immigrants, "Look at us." And in this photo is what is happening to immigrants in south Texas.

There are mass graves where cartels kill people along the Rio Grande. There are people dying in the desert, seeking to come here like any normal person would do around the world, seeking to come to the United States of America, but being fed irrational hope from an administration for political purposes, endangering lives of immigrants and American citizens.

Yuma, Arizona, mayor Douglas Nichols said, "I am urging the Federal level for additional resources for United States Customs and Border, the need for more space at migrant holding facilities that will allow for adherence to CDC guidelines, more COVID testing. There is no capacity in our current nonprofit system in Yuma."

Our colleague, my friend from Texas, Mr. CUELLAR, has said thousands of migrants have not been tested. Over 10,000 people have come in through the lower Rio Grande Valley. He said, "Those folks aren't being tested."

There are folks—my friends on the other side of the aisle who recognize what is happening.

My colleague, Mr. GONZALES, sent a letter to Biden, requesting a meeting, stating, "It is imperative we get this situation under control or we are looking at another crisis on our hands."

Well, that crisis is here, citing the large number of unaccompanied children and increased hospital admissions. This is happening right now.

Where is the President? Where is the Homeland Security Secretary? Where is anyone in this administration recognizing the crisis at our border, the death toll, the impact on citizens and immigrants who seek to come here?

Texas State senator, Chuy Hinojosa, Democrat, said, "I don't think, quite frankly, the Biden administration was aware of what is happening on the ground here, which you can understand because they are just coming in and trying to get people up to speed with what is happening. But I don't think they were aware there were that many coming across. The Border Patrol is overwhelmed. They are throwing their hands up because they don't know what to do."

That is all from my Democrat friend from Texas.

The CBP has already encountered nearly 400,000 illegal immigrants since October, and the numbers are rising. For contacts in the first 5 months of fiscal 2020, the CBP encountered 200,000. That is twice as many this year, twice as many.

What changed?

The administration's absurd, embarrassing, incompetent or, worse yet, purposefully malicious policies.

Just last month, February, the CBP encountered over 100,000 aliens at the border. One month. That is who they encountered. That is not got-aways. This is real.

Come do like I have done and go spend the night on the border. Go sit down at the river at the Rio Grande. Talk to the immigrants, in my case in broken Spanish. If you are fluent, talk to them or have somebody who can and talk to them about why they are coming. Talk to them about what the cartels are doing to them.

Have a conversation with a young man, like I did last year, about the pack of girls behind him, about whether they were abused on the journey. He said, "Yes," "Si."

Or just continue to bury one's head in the sand and pretend it is compassionate to have open borders, because that is what is happening today in the people's House. These are human beings, y'all.

As of last month, the number of families encountered is the highest since January 2019. In January, 7,200—almost 7,300 family units were encountered. In February, that number skyrocketed to 19,246. That is not an accident. These are families.

Encounters with what we call UACs—unaccompanied alien children—increased 74 percent year to date. Just last month, some 6,000 migrants aged 16 and 17 were caught. The Department

of Homeland Security currently projects there will be 117,000 unaccompanied child migrants crossing the border this year.

The number of migrant children is on pace to exceed the all-time record by 45 percent, and the administration does not have enough beds. The Biden administration needs another 20,000 beds to shelter the minors.

Now, I have a couple friends here, a couple colleagues, who I think are waiting to join.

Is the gentleman from California looking to add a few remarks?

I will yield to the gentleman from California in just one minute, and then my friend from Virginia after him.

But what I would say, when we are talking about these numbers, people get lost in the numbers, 20,000 beds, talking about 45 percent increase. Let's just be very clear. For those of us who spend time on the border—I am going back on Monday—these are human beings. These are people. They are not political pawns. And that goes for American citizens and for the immigrants who seek to come here.

And this is the dirty little secret. My Democratic colleagues know full well that what is happening at the border is going to be a catch-and-release organization. The Department of Homeland Security is turning the CBP into a catch-and-release organization. So you will see some of these numbers going down.

But don't kid yourself, the American people watching this. When the numbers go down in these facilities, it is because the Biden administration is purposefully catching and releasing folks, whether they have been tested or not, regardless of what kind of security threat they might pose, regardless of fully checking whether a child goes with a family member or not, whether they can be abused, put into the sex trafficking trade, because it is rote incompetence. When you see those numbers go down, just know what is happening.

11,000 people were caught and released in January and February, immediately caught and released from the CBP rather than being put in facilities.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Texas, Mr. Roy.

Indeed, as another representative of a border state, we feel the effect as well of the Biden border crisis. President Trump saw the importance, as did many law-and-order Americans, of having a secure border. The Biden administration stopped construction of the security fence hours after being inaugurated. This has given us now the Biden border crisis.

Really bad enforcement of immigration, that seems to be their priority. Risking health of Americans with virus superspreaders is a result. As my colleague mentioned, the catch-and-release program is in full force.

Do we really expect people to be released in this country to come back to have a hearing within 2 years?

Past pattern shows not.

The Biden administration has just canceled an agreement with Mexico to keep the asylum seekers on that side of the border, which worked pretty well to keep the numbers down from those coming through Mexico from Central America. Now the incentivization of that is another big green light.

Look at the numbers we are talking about here. Just in January, the numbers increased to 78,000 and change. In February, 100,000 so-called encounters at the border for people who our personnel have to deal with or might be sneaking through without dealing with our personnel.

To add final insult to this policy, to Americans, to taxpayers, in the so-called COVID relief bill, checks can go to illegal immigrants who are coming here via this manner.

I mean, whose side is this administration on? The hardworking Americans coming through a COVID crisis, high unemployment? Who are they working for?

I don't think it is us. I don't think it is the American people.

As a Californian, I also want to harken back to two tragedies amongst many. In northern California, just a few short years ago, we lost a beautiful young lady named Kate Steinle in San Francisco, who was killed by an illegal immigrant who shouldn't have been here, who should have been deported at least five times over.

Jamie Shaw from the Los Angeles area, whose father I have met. His dad lost his son to a killing by an illegal immigrant.

Whose side is this administration on when they carry out this policy just to either show they are different from Trump or that it is a political gain for them in their twisted view?

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks. He rightfully points out the impact on Miss Steinle and her family and American citizens in California being negatively impacted by illegal immigration.

I talked before about Jared Vargas from San Antonio, the city I represent, who was murdered a couple years ago. His twin brother just graduated from college. He is going on. His family is a beautiful family. They have a strong faith, and they are persevering, but their family was turned upside down by a brutal murder. He was beaten to death and burned. Beaten to death and burned by a guy who came here illegally, was caught and let go, caught and let go, caught and let go again. He beat and burned to death Jared Vargas.

These are real people. We can do hundreds of these. We can talk to the angel families who have lost loved ones. We can talk to the parents of law enforcement officers and others in Border Pa-

trol who have lost loved ones along our border. We could do a whole hour, we could do a whole day just going through that impact and, as I pointed out before in the other slide, the impact on the immigrants who seek to come here.

This is the story, all in the false name of compassion by this administration.

I will be happy to yield in just 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia.

My friend from California was raising the important points of the impact of illegal immigration. Now we are seeing it in real time, particularly in Texas, among all four States along the border and throughout this country, empowering cartels, endangering the lives of the immigrants who seek to come here, endangering American citizens for one reason and one reason only, and that is the crass political interests of the American Democratic Party and this administration.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I thank the esteemed congressman from Texas, who has been quite a champion on this issue.

Madam Speaker, no nation in the history of the world has been more welcoming to immigrants than the United States. And no nation in the history of the world is more diverse or has provided more opportunity for people of all races and ethnic backgrounds than the United States.

That is why millions of immigrants of all races and ethnicities are seeking to come to America. In fact, billions of the world's 7 billion non-U.S. population would come here, undoubtedly, if they could.

I sincerely believe that most Americans, if not most elected officials, understand that the lack of an effective immigration policy is one of the most important threats to our country. However, President Biden's decision to reverse the Trump policies that successfully secured our border is dangerous to the future of our Nation and driven solely by a need to pander to the left.

□ 1345

Make no mistake, President Biden's policies created this very crisis today, his promise of amnesty made it worse, and his administration is now ignoring it.

You would think in the absence of leadership, Congress would try to step in and address the Biden border surge crisis.

Instead, we are expecting to take up two liberal amnesty bills in the House this upcoming week, including H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act.

H.R. 6 would provide amnesty to roughly three million people, which would be a slap in the face to everyone who ever has or currently is navigating our legal immigration system.

Even worse, it would incentivize more illegal immigration at a time

when we have no operational control of our southern border.

Even more bizarre, this bill allows for criminal aliens, people who have committed crimes in American communities, to be eligible for amnesty.

The bill specifically allows for an individual who has committed up to two misdemeanors or one crime of moral turpitude to gain a pathway to legal status.

Some may say, well, misdemeanors aren't that serious. Well, here are a few examples of crimes that are only misdemeanors in States such as California: Domestic violence, prostitution, drunk driving.

Worst of all, this legislation provides a waiver for people who would technically not otherwise qualify for this amnesty. This waiver specifically covers: Human smuggling offenses, voter fraud offenses, and communicable diseases.

I urge this Congress not to worsen this crisis, and to instead debate legislation that makes America safer and honors our legal immigrants.

Instead of providing amnesty to criminals, we should debate my legislation, H.R. 398, the No Asylum for Criminals Act, which would prohibit dangerous criminals from qualifying for asylum in the U.S.

When it comes to legal immigration, people of good faith can debate on what overall immigration levels are prudent for our country, how to best balance the needs of American citizens with the desire of immigrants who are simply seeking a better life for themselves and their family, how to cultivate patriotic assimilation, how to protect jobs for American workers while providing labor for our businesses, and the merits, or the lack thereof, of issues such as chain migration, birthright citizenship, diversity visas, and other unique features of America's immigration system.

But there should be no debate on the rule of law. We should be united and bipartisan on the critical importance of enforcing our laws and eliminating illegal immigration.

There is simply no honest debate regarding the fact that barriers, whether walls or fences, work. Just look around D.C. to see confirmation that our House Democratic leadership believes this.

There should be no debate regarding the fact that illegal immigration is a significant threat to our national security, our economic security, and our health security.

Illegal immigration further burdens our economy, our social services, our healthcare system, and our education system.

Illegal immigration also enriches Mexico's organized crime and the cartels that control everyone and everything that comes across the southern border.

The individuals illegally coming across our southern border suffer dangerous and sometimes deadly hardships

and are often victimized by the Mexican cartels.

Individuals who cannot afford to pay the smugglers are often extorted into carrying drugs and other illicit material into the U.S. Others are abused as indentured servants to the cartels if they make it across. Many must live the rest of their lives with existential threats to themselves and their families.

Moreover, illegal immigration places our law enforcement and our citizens living near the border in immediate danger when drugs and other preventable materials are smuggled across the border with impunity. We are risking turning every community into a border town and making our Nation a sanctuary Nation.

We must commit to completing the wall, enforcing our existing laws, ending catch and release, requiring mandatory E-Verify, fixing our biometric entry/exit systems, and taking amnesty, unlawful employment, and citizenship off the table.

The future of our country is clearly at stake with how we manage or don't manage immigration.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, in a moment I will yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia, and I thank the gentleman from Virginia for those remarks that are directly on point.

What we are seeing right now—you used the phrase that we are creating a "sanctuary Nation," is a sanctuary country. Well, that is what is happening. That is what this administration is doing. You talk about sanctuary cities; this administration is just going right past sanctuary cities, and they want to make the United States of America a sanctuary Nation.

They are turning the Department of Homeland Security and the CBP into the welcoming center for a sanctuary Nation. And not a welcoming center in the sense that we would all agree we want to do as Americans, to make sure that those who are truly seeking refuge following our laws, seeking asylum, the things that our laws provide for people truly under persecution. No. They are using that as an excuse and cover for wide-open borders and, essentially, people seeking economic opportunity, which no one I know begrudges those who seek economic opportunity. But we do take issue with those who seek to violate our laws to come here, overwhelm our border, and an administration whose job it is to enforce the laws of the United States to refuse to do so.

It begs the question whether the President of the United States, as I said before, either has no idea what is happening at the border or whether it is purposeful. And if it is purposeful, is it the President of the United States choosing to refuse to defend the Constitution and the laws and to refuse to take care to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed as is required under the Constitution of the United States? I think it is a question this body ought to be asking.

The people's House ought to be asking: Is the President of the United States refusing to take care to ensure that the laws of the United States with respect to our borders are being faithfully executed?

I would posit that that is precisely what is happening, or the President of the United States has no idea what is happening at our border. Because, again, no American President can be so callous as to use raw, crass politics to allow what is happening at our border to happen to human beings, American citizens and immigrants alike. "That guy who runs that outfit over there."

I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the good gentleman from Texas for yielding.

I have to tell you, that Jared, who you spoke about, I met his aunt and uncle a few years ago. And he suffered a death that is too much to think about. And him being an American citizen, born here free and being murdered like he was by illegal aliens, criminals, animals, is just too much to bear.

This is the people's House. This is the House of Representatives that I have started to call the house of hypocrites. This entire campus right now is surrounded by a border wall with razor wire. It is a fence unlike anything at our southern border. This place is surrounded by the military. It is completely guarded. But we don't extend the same thing to the American people.

The Joe Biden administration, my Democratic colleagues here in Congress, Democrats in the Senate, they want the border ripped wide open, and that is what it is right now.

I just watched a video that was shared this morning from southeast Texas where there are hundreds, perhaps thousands of people lined up to cross the Rio Grande, and they are being smuggled into our country by human traffickers.

It is big business to come into our country illegally, and Joe Biden is rewarding the smugglers, the coyotes, the cartels in Mexico and these other countries by opening our borders up and welcoming them all in.

While they are forcing our kids to stay home and paying off these teachers' union bosses, they have wide-open, 100 percent capacity, in-person teaching for illegal children. What kind of country is this that rewards people that break into our country illegally, but yet abuses its citizens and taxpayers?

There needs to be a change, and this is Joe Biden's crisis that he will never recover from. People are not stupid, no matter if they vote one party or the other. But the American people are going to be sick and tired of being run over and treated this way.

Everybody wants to cry about COVID-19, the most politicized virus, a political tool that shut down America. Well, let me tell you something, all these people that I just watched on this

video, they are not wearing masks like we are required to do. They are bringing all kinds of diseases into our country, but yet, they are being welcomed in. Here, come to school. Here, here is a bus ride to another city. Come on in. Yet America is still not fully open because of COVID-19.

There are so many reasons why we can call this the house of hypocrites that we could be here all day long, but I appreciate the time.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman from Georgia coming down and joining us in this conversation.

I did not realize that the gentlewoman had the pleasure of meeting with and getting to know the Vargas family or at least maybe the aunt and uncle, I think is what you said. And what I would tell you is that it is a truly wonderful family. They embody all that is right and good about the American Dream, about opportunity.

These are American citizens, American citizens who happen to have, you know, Hispanic family members, which is so ironic because—you know, those of us who really try to take and honor the idea of judging people by the content of their character and not their skin color or race or creed, I find it ironic that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle seem to only view the purpose of the legislative body to view human beings by the color of their skin and to make all of our policies based on segmenting us out.

To quote the Supreme Court Justice John Roberts in a seminal Supreme Court case, Divvying us up by race is a sordid business.

And my colleagues on the other side of the aisle often use words like “voter suppression” when we talk about believing we should have voter identification. Believing we should have rules in place about how we run our election systems, heaven forbid.

And would the gentlewoman agree that too often those words like “voter suppression” are code words, buzz words for the allegation that those of us who believe a secure border is better for immigrants and American citizens believe that voter ID and systems that make sure American citizens are the ones voting that we are labeled bigots, and that words like “voter suppression” are code words and buzz words, dog whistles that we are bigots and that the agenda of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle is often directed to label us as such. Would the gentlewoman agree with that?

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROY. I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. I definitely agree with the good gentleman from Texas. You see, it is unfortunate that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle use race as a tool to push their agenda, where here in this country every single one of us are equal. God created us equal and thank God we have a Constitution that affirms it.

And if we are to do anything we should look at Americans as one, because we are the citizens of this Nation, and all of our policies and laws should serve our American people, not divide it up by identity or politics or any other category.

And it is shameful that we have come to this place after we have come so far and achieved so much. And so, yes, I do agree with you, and it needs to be done away with.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, a brief moment, a side-step away from the issue of border security—and I know the gentleman is here and is waiting patiently—and I would just ask one more question.

The gentlewoman was here on Monday when we let it be known our desire to not allow 13 bills—10 Democratic bills, 3 Republican bills—to move off of the House floor by voice vote, that is without a roll call vote. And you would have thought that we, you know, lit a match on the floor of the House of Representatives or had done something extraordinary to just break this hallowed institution from its smooth operations of today.

You would think that we were, you know, up-ending our Constitution as we know it because, believe it or not, we demanded the yeas and nays, a roll call vote, on 13 bills. The gentlewoman has also often taken to using motions to adjourn—and I believe I have heard she has done so and the gentlewoman stipulates she has done so—to force another hour of consideration when we have a bill like the \$1.9 trillion monstrosity that reshapes the American economy, reshapes the American healthcare system, funds money for people in prison, up-ends our entire fiscal stability, I could go on and on.

Is the gentlewoman in agreement with me that what we are trying to do is to simply put our colleagues on notice that perhaps the people's House should debate, vote, amend, be present, not vote by proxy from your home districts, actually be here, not have fences with razor wire, actually do our job, actually represent the people that elect us to come here, would the gentlewoman agree with that? I yield to the gentlewoman.

□ 1400

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. I absolutely agree with the good gentleman. This is a place where we are sent to do a job for the people of our district. We should be able to vote on record and not have to hide behind a voice vote. We should be able to call for a motion to adjourn to give everyone pause and thought before they vote for such crucial, critical, radical, transforming legislation.

I absolutely fully agree with the good gentleman from Texas. Congress is a place where people should be working just as our regular American citizens are working 12-hour shifts, working in factories, working on job sites, paving roads, working in restaurants, serving

us when we go to eat. This is absolutely a place where we should work, where we should be able to use tools to represent our districts and not have rules changed here in the people's House to stop us from being able to use good measures for everyone in Congress to vote, be on record, and do their jobs that they have been elected to do.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Georgia. I know I have my friend who has been waiting patiently, and so I will yield to that gentleman.

Madam Speaker, I would just note that the gentlewoman from Georgia mentioned video taken from southeast Texas this morning. I am looking at that on social media at the moment, a huge line of people waiting for smugglers to ferry them across the Rio Grande into the United States, video courtesy of Tripwires and Triggers, which is run by a fellow named Jaeson Jones, who is a good friend of mine, formerly with the Department of Public Safety in Texas.

Jaeson is on the job, on the spot, much like my friend Brandon Darby and others who work for Breitbart Texas who are on the spot, always trying to look out for the interests of Texans and American citizens, but also the immigrants who seek to come here.

These immigrants are being abused by cartels while my Democrat colleagues use them as political props. It is unconscionable that we are allowing that to continue in the greatest Nation in the history of the world, again, all for crass political purposes.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE).

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I would like to add to that. What is lost on this body many, many times over is the inhumane treatment that these many, many travelers are experiencing not only before they get to the United States but then after.

This is not the land of milk and honey for everyone, folks. There are people who are pressed into indentured servitude once they actually arrive here.

Madam Speaker, I had the privilege of going down to the Arizona-Mexico border about a month ago with the gentleman from Texas and was able to see firsthand and meet with Customs agents, Border Patrol, local law enforcement, and the farmers and ranchers. What falls on deaf ears is the terrible, terrible treatment.

Our friends from across the aisle think that they are being compassionate by opening up the border and declaring amnesty for everyone. What they don't understand is that those folks are so poorly treated by the cartels as they travel north.

You can break it into three sections.

As they travel north, these women are raped. These children are violently assaulted. They are forced and coerced

into carrying drugs across the line. And then they are forced to pay \$5,000 to \$7,000 to try to pay for that passage.

Once they get to the border, they are then forced to carry drugs across the border.

Once they get north and are actually in our country, what happens is, many times over, they are forced to pay 25, 30 percent of their weekly income back to a cartel, which then continues to fuel other illicit crimes.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time.

Would the gentleman be surprised if I recounted to him the story of when I was at the border last year at Laredo, and we were having a conversation with Border Patrol and went into one of the facilities, and we were talking to one of the fellows there. While we were there, through conversations with one of the young men who had come across—frankly, encouraged to do so and come in and meet with Border Patrol in order to get across. He then gave up the location of a stash house in Houston, Texas, where we then went and found, that day, 50 immigrants in a basement, in a stash house in Houston, Texas, being held essentially for ransom.

These were human beings, the product of a broken system that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle hail as somehow pro-immigrant when it is decidedly the opposite of pro-immigrant.

Would the gentleman agree with that?

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, I would absolutely agree with that. And my good friend from Texas, I think with your fabulous legal mind, you can tell me. As we have these 180 cities across the Nation and 11 States that have declared themselves sanctuary places that these folks can go to, could we say that they are complicit in these crimes when they are incentivizing these people to travel north and get trapped in these situations?

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, it certainly goes without saying.

I started my remarks earlier about the knowledge and the engagement of this President and the President's administration, that the policies of this administration, the policies of Democrat cities, the policies of Democrat States, with sanctuary cities and sanctuary States, and now, effectively, a sanctuary Nation, are directly causing the movement and the migration of human beings to come here, being exploited by cartels for profit, endangering their lives, endangering American citizens.

Yes, for any understanding of law, you are complicit in what is happening to the people in question.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Then the last point that I would make—as my good friend from Virginia, who was here earlier, made—and that is, it impacts every community across our Nation.

We all are border cities now. The State of Montana is very proud to host to seven sovereign nations, the reservations. What happens is they become target areas for wide distribution of methamphetamine and other illicit drugs and sex trafficking. Then, those problems begin to spill out into the other communities around there, so the entire State ends up becoming a big, big problem.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, and I would say to my friend that the scourge of human trafficking, in all of its elements—and human trafficking in the sense of the sex trafficking trade, modern-day slavery right here in the United States, people being under the thumb of dangerous organizations, cartels, and illegal organizations embedded in this country. It all has its roots and connections, in many ways, to the trafficking of human beings across our border for profit.

The power being put over these people, in which they are working in sub-par conditions or put into the sex trade, that is happening in the greatest country in the history of the world, and it is all a direct consequence of accepting and embracing that lawlessness.

That lawlessness starts at our border and is also tied to our lack of enforcement and interior enforcement, through ICE, and the other cutbacks by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. ROSENDALE. It has. The gentleman from Texas, I think, would agree that we are in a sad state when the humans across this Nation have devolved into where they now have become collateral.

The family, friends, and relatives of the people who have crossed the border illegally, their family and their friends have devolved into a place that they are collateral to make sure that the payments are made for the people who have actually crossed the border to the north.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, what I would like to expand upon is an extension of what my friend from Montana was just talking about, what is happening to human beings here in the United States.

But now let's talk a little about the impact with respect to COVID and the pandemic that we are dealing with. The Biden administration, in its infinite wisdom directly causing what we are seeing at the border, relaxed title 42 to allow illegal alien minors to enter the country, leading to a massive surge of illegal immigrants at the border in total.

In February, CBP encountered nearly 9,500 unaccompanied alien children at the southern border. That is a 28 percent increase over January, more than 2,000 over last year, and, incredibly, al-

most 30,000 UACs have been encountered in just the first 5 months of the fiscal year, 30,000 children. That is nearly a thousand more UACs than the first 5 months of last year, but it is a 74 percent increase over fiscal year 2020 numbers.

Here is the thing: It is harming these kids, but it is also distracting Border Patrol from their job. They are turning Border Patrol into an entity that has to manage people, kids in facilities, but they are no longer doing their job between the ports of entry.

Do you know what that means? Fentanyl, narcotics. Why do we have a mass opioid crisis in this country? Now we are feeding into that as a literal, direct, and obvious result of the policies of this administration.

It has to be, as I said as I opened, either complete incompetence or purposeful. Either one of those is unacceptable.

Madam Speaker, Mexico is closing their Migrant Protection Protocol shelters where migrants are supposed to be tested and confirmed negative for COVID before being let into the United States. Reports have indicated at least 108 COVID-positive illegal aliens were released by CBP in one fell swoop. According to reports, at least 185 immigrants released in the past month in Brownsville tested positive.

Madam Speaker, 25 Border Patrol agents have died of COVID, but the administration is taking no major steps to prioritize those frontline workers for the vaccine in the last 2 months. Most of them are having to go into the communities to go get the vaccine, even though they are on the front lines, dealing with COVID-positive individuals coming across our border.

Madam Speaker, it is for this reason that my colleague from New Mexico, YVETTE HERRELL, introduced H.R. 471, the Protecting Americans from Unnecessary Spread upon Entry from COVID Act of 2021, or the PAUSE Act.

Title 42 must remain in effect under her act until all State and Federal lockdowns, stay-at-home orders, curfews, and other COVID mandates end; all public and Federal public health emergencies for COVID-19 end; and the CDC's COVID-19 travel health risk level for Canada and Mexico is reduced to level 1.

Madam Speaker, that is a good bill. We should continue to enforce title 42. There are 44 cosponsors to this bill, only Republicans.

Yesterday, I filed H. Res. 216, which is a rule to discharge this bill. When it ripens, which is another 8 or so legislative days, we are going to be pushing to discharge that bill from committee and vote on it on the floor of the House of Representatives.

I hope my Democrat colleagues will agree that we should enforce title 42 to protect American citizens and make sure that we don't have an epidemic at our southern border.

Madam Speaker, this is what we are facing, and it is a direct consequence of

an administration peddling amnesty and the false hope to immigrants to come here through dangerous channels, being abused by cartels in the process.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), my friend.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for yielding.

I am so thrilled you are hammering this point. These are people's lives, as you were saying earlier. We just were having a hearing in a crime subcommittee, and an article was introduced that said there are more drugs that come in through public ports than illegally across our border.

Well, my friend has been involved in enforcing the law as a State prosecutor. There is no one who can tell you how much in the way of drugs were missing, but these kids are now—there is incentive from the Biden administration to keep reusing these kids.

Border patrolmen are saying—my friend may have touched on this earlier—that, actually, they are recognizing some of the kids who come in and help people to stay there, and then they will go back across the border and come with another group.

□ 1415

It is bad enough that this administration is luring people up, especially children, to their detriment, but it is even worse when they become just products to be used and thrown away. I had been standing there all hours of the night seeing the long line of people being processed and the border patrolmen were asking their questions.

At the opposite end where I would go, there are people passing kids around and asking: Who is going to be the mother? Who is going to be the father? Do you want this kid?

I will take the kid.

Madam Speaker, you can see them.

Who is going to take the kid?

Clearly, the child didn't belong to any of the people there. Many multiple times I have seen them looking at the address that the drug cartel gave them, and they are supposed to turn that over to Border Patrol, and then ICE or HHS would ship them to where the drug cartels want them to go, and they are switching addresses: I would rather go to that one.

Then they tell the Border Patrol: This is where I have a relative. This is where I want to go.

That is why the drug cartels call the Border Patrol and us here in the U.S. their logistics. They get them illegally across the border, and then taxpayers ship them to wherever the cartels want them.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for his remarks.

Madam Speaker, I think the gentleman who has spent time at the border, as I have, would appreciate the story that I can recount. When I was last there, there was a conversation involving a young man who had come

across, and he was being questioned, as the gentleman just described. He was questioned about where he came from and all the things to go through, his age and so forth, and then at one point the young man said he needed to use the bathroom.

The Border Patrol agent said: Oh, sure, it is no problem. Let me get up and show you where it is.

He said: Oh, I know.

He knew. He knew where the bathroom was. This wasn't his first rodeo. This is happening every day at our border, literally every day.

But the media just goes about its business, ignoring the crisis now that it is not politically expedient to do so. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle spent the last 3 years saying that it is all a manufactured crisis and that there is no crisis at the border. Then with Trump, there was a crisis suddenly. There wasn't a crisis, and then there was a crisis.

Then there were people drinking out of toilets—a lie. Then it was kids in cages—a lie. Fences and barriers were put up in facilities to protect these kids and separate them from the dangerous elements to make sure someone claiming that they are this kid's uncle is actually the kid's uncle.

Those chain-link barriers that were put up in these facilities were put up by whom?

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. That would be the Obama administration, Madam Speaker, although now we have some being put up by the Biden administration.

Mr. ROY. That is exactly correct.

Yet for 4 years under the Trump administration, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle went around ranting about the treatment of migrants, whom we are dealing with because of very broken policies, trying to protect the kids, keep them from being abused, put them in air-conditioned facilities with airflow, the chain-link barriers so you can see them—oh, no. Kids in cages. Oh, drinking out of a toilet. It was a lie. It was a straight-up lie.

I sent my chief of staff down the next day. He went to where they were talking about it, and it was one of those devices that is a toilet with a water fountain off the back of it, which we have in all of our facilities and in a lot of our prison facilities and ICE facilities in this country.

By the way, in every bathroom in America, the water supply behind the drywall is supplying the water to your faucet and the water to your toilet, Madam Speaker. Oh, but this is kids drinking out of toilets.

"Never let a crisis go to waste," say my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. We are seeing that right now with \$1.9 trillion. We are seeing that right now. And we are seeing the result of that right now with a Biden border crisis directly of the making of this administration.

It is the direct consequence of undoing and refusing to enforce their laws; undoing the migrant protection protocol working with Mexico; refusing to fully enforce title 42; refusing to go through what you are supposed to do on asylum determinations; refusing to limit catch and release and instead turning the Department of Homeland Security into a catch-and-release organization, trumpeting an amnesty bill; and then attracting families to come through dangerous channels, risking their own children and lives at the hands of cartels, all to profit and enrich cartels; and then have the audacity to say that is compassion and the audacity to say that that is pro-immigrant.

Meanwhile, the people I represent, the Texans we represent, are having to foot the bill. We are having to deal with it. We are having to deal with schools. We are having to deal with high-speed chases. We are having to deal with crime, drug trafficking, and the reach of cartels in south Texas. And no one in this people's House gives a whit because of political expediency.

Madam Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I ask my friend from Texas if he has anything else he would like to add.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I would just like to reinforce that when these people get into the United States, their nightmare is not over. They get shipped to towns all over America. Those who wear colored arm bands now tell the drug cartel what their situation is. When they get where they are going, they are still under the thumb of the drug cartels to either sell drugs or sex trafficking. If they don't pay up what they owe, then a family member gets killed or some part gets cut off.

We know how bad the drug cartels are. So it doesn't just end there when they get to America. That nightmare will continue, and this administration is all part of it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I will close my last minute to just say that it is currently easier for the cartels to exploit our Southern border and to allow gang members and dangerous narcotics to come into this country than it is for the American people to get access to the people's House. Fences with razor wire surround this building. We are apparently so afraid of what might happen to us in this body that we need fences and razor wire, but, meanwhile, our Southern border is wide open for exploitation.

I am only just reminded of when I started that the guy who runs that outfit over there in the White House, that the guy either is blatantly ignoring his duty to defend the border of the United States purposely or he has no idea what is going on, because no American President—no American President—

should or would allow this kind of activity to be happening at our Southern border, endangering American citizens and endangering immigrants in the name of the United States.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

AND STILL I RISE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise, a very proud and liberated Democrat, unbought and unbosser.

I rise today with a question, Madam Speaker.

The question is: Should the taxpayers of this country, the good people of the United States of America, should their tax dollars be utilized to pay for the upkeep, the maintenance, and the utilities on a building that is named in honor of a bigot and a racist?

Should our tax dollars be used for such a purpose?

Madam Speaker, let me share something with you. This is the Senate Russell Office Building.

This is how the Russell Senate Office Building looks. It has a certain degree of majesty associated with it. This is where Senators do their work. The press is found in this building, in an area just off of a rotunda. This is the Russell Senate Office Building. This is what it looks like to the naked eye. This is what people see when they drive by. Unfortunately, there is much to be seen that the eye cannot reveal to the brain.

The building named after this man, Senator Richard Russell, is a symbol of national shame. And I think that because it is a symbol of national shame—and I shall say more to you about it, Madam Speaker, as I do what I am about to do, which is to label it for what it is: a symbol of national shame—we ought not pretend that this building is a place that ought to honor a person with such a name.

It is a symbol of national shame paid for with tax dollars. These lights and the utilities are paid for with tax dollars.

Who was Senator Richard Russell?

This is the Senator, Madam Speaker, who, in 1935, participated in the very first filibuster of a civil rights bill—Richard Russell—when he and his colleagues stopped an anti-lynching bill with 6 days of nonstop talking.

Senator Richard Russell, in so doing, allowed the lynching to continue without legislation that was antithetical to it. In this country, up until 1968, some 3,446 persons—more than 3,000 Black people—were lynched in the United States of America.

There are people who don't want to hear this. There are people who would say: Wait. At some point we will get around to doing the right thing. We will bend the arc of the moral universe toward justice, and we will change the name of this building.

There are some people who would say: Wait, Al, don't bring this up now.

Madam Speaker, I refuse to allow those who are not suffering to determine the timeline for the suffering to end for those who do suffer. I am one of those who happens to be suffering, and it is painful for me to see this symbol of national shame in the United States of America, the country I love.

I believe that it is time now for us to make that change. We have had some 40-plus years—about 49 years—to change this, and we haven't done it. It is time to change it. I am not going to wait for someone else to say that it is okay to come to the floor and say that you can make this change.

I am a liberated, unbought, unbosser Democrat. It is time for this to change. It has got to change.

How soon should we change this?

Immediately, if not sooner. If it doesn't change today and doesn't change tomorrow, I will still stand my ground. It has to change, and I will await that change. It must change.

A little bit more about Senator Russell. It was in 1972, shortly after his demise, that the Senate voted overwhelmingly, 99-1, that the old Senate Office Building be named the Russell Senate Office Building. Madam Speaker, the vote was 99-1. They knew when they did it that he was a bigot and a racist.

Madam Speaker, when I say it ought to happen immediately, I assure you there are some names that I could give this evening of people who have similar histories who are still alive, and if we named a building after one of these people, then this Congress would assemble and would change that name immediately.

□ 1430

I know what we can do when we want to do something, so there is no question about whether there is a way to get this done. The question is: Do we have the will to do it? Do we have the will to take a racist and a bigot's name off of a building that is housing the Senate, Members of it?

I decline to go into the building. I will never say that I will never go in, simply because there are times when, of necessity, I may have to. But when I do, I do it with a degree of shame. I am not proud when I have to go into that building.

The last time I was there it was to show some other person the rotunda where his statue happens to be. He occupies a space all to himself. It is not like going through other areas where you see multiple personalities represented. He has a space all to himself, a bigot and a racist; and we, who have the power to make the change, tolerate it.

A bit more about Senator Russell. Here is a statement from the Senator; perhaps not a direct, exact quote, but here is a statement from the Senator: "As one who was born and reared in the atmosphere of the Old South, with six generations of my forebears now resting beneath southern soil, I am willing to go as far and make as great a sacrifice to preserve and insure white supremacy"—some things bear repeating. He said: "To preserve and insure white supremacy in the social, economic, and political life of our State as any man who lives within her borders."

He is taking a pledge to maintain white supremacy, Senator Richard Russell; a Senate office building in his honor, in his name.

Let's just continue with a bit more about Senator Richard Russell. Senator Richard Russell blocked the passage of a 1942 bill to eliminate poll taxes.

Senator Richard Russell co-authored the "Southern Manifesto" in 1956 with Senator Strom Thurmond, in opposition to the integration of public schools. Fought integration. It was segregation. He was a segregationist.

It was segregation that caused me to get on a bus that was in disrepair, that would break down, to ride within blocks of other schools predominated with persons who are Anglo, or were Anglo at the time, ride past those schools for some 20 to 30 minutes to get to another school in another city. That is what segregation did.

It was segregation that caused me to get books that were hand-me-downs when the other schools where Anglos were had the books. When they were finished with the books, when they got new books, then I could get a better book that was not the latest edition of the book I needed.

It was segregation that caused me to have to go to colored water fountains.

It was segregation that put me in the back of the bus.

It was segregation that forced me to the balcony of the movie.

It was segregation that locked us up in the bottom of the jails.

I know segregation. I know what it looks like. I have seen its ugly face. The Klan burned a cross in my yard.

I know what it smells like. I have had to drink from those filthy water fountains.

I know what it sounds like. I have had people call me ugly names.

So I just hope my friends will not get too discombobulated when they hear that AL GREEN came to the floor and said what he is saying now. Don't expect me to tolerate this. You can get some others to do it, but you won't get me to do it.

I will not tolerate this. I demand that this change take place. I am not asking.

Why would I engage in the protocols of polite society when this level of bigotry exists in my face?

Let's talk a little bit more about Senator Richard Russell. He led the 60-

day filibuster against the Civil Rights Act of 1964; led the southern boycott of the Democratic National Convention in 1964, after LBJ—one of the greatest Presidents ever, in my opinion—signed the Civil Rights Act.

He called the Civil Rights Act short-sighted and dangerous. Those civil rights acts, the act of 1965, when President Johnson signed it, he signed it in ink, but it was written with the blood of those who crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge, the Honorable John Lewis having been one of them.

I remember talking to him. He said he thought he was going to die.

Signed in ink but written in blood.

John Lewis was a great and noble American.

That Civil Rights Act is probably the reason that I am here. I probably wouldn't be in Congress if not but for what happened on the Edmund Pettus Bridge; people who had the desire to see liberty and justice for all, but who also had the ability to take the blows to their bodies without resorting to retaliation.

If they had retaliated on the Edmund Pettus Bridge, it would have been just another melee. It would have been just another skirmish. But they didn't. And because they suffered, I am able to stand here and make these comments.

So you can well understand, I hope and I pray, that—because I know how I got here—I am not going to tolerate this. I know how I got here.

I didn't get here because I am so smart. I got here because somebody found out what a 90-pound German Shepherd bites like.

I am here because somebody understands what it is like to go to jail for a cause.

I am here because somebody understands what it is like to lose a loved one—Myrlie Evers—for a cause.

So let's not play games. I am not here to satisfy and satiate those who would say wait, give us a chance to do this on our own terms.

You have had 49 years; 49 years too many, in my opinion. So I am not going to wait. And I will be back again to talk more about this after I finish what I am about to say now.

Senator Richard Russell twice, 1949 and 1964, introduced legislation—this is a painful thing to read. This is a painful thing to have to utter—twice introduced legislation to move African Americans out of Southern States. That is Senator Richard Russell.

So dear friends, I beg your pardon if anyone takes offense at what I have said. But I must tell you, I would say it again, and probably will, given the opportunity because, at some point in life, you just have to take a stand.

The people who sent me here, they didn't send me here to go along as a result of toleration of things like this. They didn't send me here to go along so that I could move along. They sent me here to take a stand. And there are times in life when it is better to stand alone than not stand at all.

I am a liberated Democrat. I stand alone, but I stand on truth. I stand on the words of Carlyle, "No lie can live forever."

This is the ultimate manifestation of insidious prevarication to imply that this should be honored with the name of Russell.

Now, there are those who are going to say, well, AL GREEN, what would you name the building? A tactic quite often used, because when I say, well, let's name it—you complete the sentence—they will say, well, I think it ought to be named—you complete the sentence.

But that is not what I am saying, dear brothers and sisters—and I say brothers and sisters, because, in my heart, I believe there is just one race, as Dr. King put it, the human race. And I believe that all persons are created equal, from a bass black to a treble white on God's keyboard, as he put it.

So, my dear brothers and sisters, that is not what I am saying. I am saying, take this name off, Russell. I am saying, let it revert back to the name it had before Russell was placed on it. That name was the Old Senate Office Building. I am saying, let it revert back to the Old Senate Office Building, and you decide the name. The name I will leave to you until and unless there is a need to prevent this from happening again, something similar.

But there are many people worthy of having this building bear their names. This man is not worthy. This man does not deserve this honor.

So let it revert back to the Old Senate Office Building, and then do what we do; get a committee; get a commission; find a way to name it appropriately. And then I believe that those that I speak for, who do not live in the suites of life, who live in the streets of life, those that I speak for, who are among the least, the last, and the lost, those that I speak for, who are not among the well-off, the well-heeled, and the well-to-do, those that I speak for, many of whom have gone to glory, but I believe that they will find reason to know that change, long though it may be in coming, that change can take place, and that this country will be a better place for it. The country I love, by the way.

I am not the guy that you are going to tag with this mantra, this label, this caption, this style: He doesn't love his country. I love my country.

I am not the guy that you are going to tag with, he is a flag burner. I wear the flag.

You can't tag me with being a guy who refuses to stand for the national anthem. I stand and I sing the national anthem.

You can't tag me with being the guy who refuses to say the Pledge of Allegiance. I say the Pledge of Allegiance.

But now, tag me, label me as the guy who loves his country and who refuses to accept this level of bigotry, who refuses to accept allowing the tax dollars from people who are eking out a place in the world, for their tax dollars to be

used for this. I am that guy. I am the guy who is going to stand up for this—against this, if you will.

□ 1445

Finally, this: I never came to Congress to say what I am saying. I came to Congress to help people who were in need of housing. That was what I thought I would do. I came to Congress to help people get a decent day's pay for a hard day's work.

This is not something that I planned, but it is something that I cannot stand, and I have to stand against it. There is just something that won't allow me to tolerate this.

I know that this will engender some additional detractors. I get the calls; I know. But there just comes a time in your life when you have to decide that there are some things worth making a sacrifice for. I choose to do what I do because I know how I got here.

Madam Speaker, I am grateful, and I yield back the balance of my time.

DEAL WITH CRISIS AT SOUTHERN BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, it is an honor to follow my fellow former judge from Texas. We both know Jesus, and one of Jesus' comments was that if we were just lukewarm, we would be spit out of the mouth. I know my friend's heart, and he is passionate about things that he sees as unjust, so I know he is in no danger of ever being spit out because he does have that passion and cares so deeply.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOHMERT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas, my friend.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for his kind words. He and I spoke earlier today, and I believe that there are people who assume things about us that are just not true.

There are probably people who assume that he and I don't get along, but they don't understand that there are things that can bring people together that supersede the physicalities that we place all of our emphasis on.

I would have the world know that he and I talk and that we don't have hard conversations about the things that are important to both of us. I appreciate his kind words.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I know that we are brothers, and we are going to be together for a long time. I am not talking about here in this Chamber. Anyway, I appreciate my friend very much.

I didn't know anything about Senator Russell, but I have gotten an education. I thank him.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank my dear brother. God bless him.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, my friend was a former judge in Houston. In fact, he was the kind of judge that is the only judge in Texas that is allowed to order an exhumation of a body. We ran into that in one of my criminal trials, and we had to find a justice who would do that. Texas entrusts a great deal with our judges.

I did want to touch on some things that I feel rather passionate about because I know people are being hurt.

My friend CHIP ROY and I were talking earlier. MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE, MATT ROSENDALE, a number of people spoke on this, but we can't speak enough on what is happening at the border. It is absolutely a crisis, and it really does need to be dealt with.

Regardless of what anybody thinks about President Trump, put that aside and look at the border. Look at what it does to people who have been standing in line for years to come into this country legally.

We know, and it has been established numerous times, people are not allowed to cross the southern border unless they pay something to the drug cartels. It may be paid through the gang member, through the coyote that is bringing them into the country, but it is still the drug cartels. They are still in the drug business; they are still in the prostitution and sex-trafficking business.

It disturbs me that not enough Americans are upset about how much sex trafficking has gone on. They get absolutely worked up when they find out an American has been pulled into sex trafficking and not allowed to get out of it. But it happens all the time, especially with Hispanics from south of our border. The rapes that occur along the way have been established by different groups and means.

It is just an abomination that more people are not upset, deeply upset, about what is going on, enough so that a majority in both Chambers, House and Senate, would do something about it, not leave incentives out there dangling to lure more people into dealing with the drug cartels. It used to be they made most of their money from the drug trafficking, and that is still probably true.

As I started to mention earlier, my friend CHIP ROY and I had an article dangled in our hearing that says, oh, gee, more drugs came in through public ports of entry than came through illegally across other parts of the border.

But what I have seen with my own eyes and heard with my own ears, spending a lot of time down on the border, the Border Patrol, when they see a big group, especially with a bunch of children, most of the ones I talk to say we know when we get a group like that, the drug cartels are coordinating when they come across the border, especially there at the river south of McAllen.

They know, when they send a group like that, especially in the middle of the night, it is going to take a lot of

border patrolmen to go through, ask the questions, document, and in-process each one. They will tell you that is when we know they are sending drugs. Sometimes, it may be a high-value person who they are trying to get across into the U.S.

But I know, one night, on the Texas Department of Public Safety boats—they have a couple of them there on that part of the river. They have the thermal technology and night vision. They were identifying people along the river waiting to come across. The Border Patrol identified the groups, and eventually, the Border Patrol said: Why don't you guys go back to the dock, and then we will catch them trying to enter?

Well, I thought that meant they would be turned away. But this was during the Obama administration, and their instructions were: No, don't turn anybody away. Just in-process them.

There were numerous groups of more than 10 or 20 in size, and we got the report from the Border Patrol that they caught all the groups that were going to cross. But those groups of two or three that appeared to be bringing drugs, they somehow knew where to come across and come into some bushes, and we never found them.

It is impossible for anyone to report how much in the way of drugs comes across our border outside of a public port of entry, an official port of entry, because they don't catch them.

In fact, it seems like, from my experience of being there, I have seen—actually, it surprised me. It sure surprised them. There were some guys that were up on a pump cage, and they were on the move. They had people with them. They were on the move.

It was because they knew a big group had just come across the Rio Grande River, and the Border Patrol had seen the truck. I knew the direction they came from. I had seen the truck. They knew that the Border Patrol would have to zoom to where all of those people were, have to get some kind of a bus like they have there, and process all of those people at the site and get them on the bus and bring them into McAllen.

These guys knew all of the Border Patrol was tied up with the people. They had a bunch of kids in that group, so that meant they really had to concentrate on that group. These were clearly people who were doing something illicit and illegal.

I didn't see their drugs, but they clearly were doing something very illicit, and they also knew that the Border Patrol was going to be tied up.

I visited with the Border Patrol and had seen what they were doing, watched some of the in-processing, but they knew how long it took to in-process a group like that. They knew they had time to do what they wanted. It was only a mile or two up the road from where they knew the Border Patrol was occupied.

There were a couple of guys up as lookouts and some others who were

carrying something down below, but they all took off into the trees. I didn't know if they were armed, and I wasn't armed at the time, so I didn't pursue them.

You have to know, there are a lot of things that cross the border that nobody has accounted for. Look at the business model. If you don't have any conscience, it is a great business model. Fortunately, most people I know do have a conscience and would never do this. But without a conscience, they are thinking: Okay, we need drug salespeople in every town in America. All we have to do is get them across the border, give them the address where we want them to sell drugs.

They give that to the Border Patrol, and either HHS or ICE gets them where they want them. That is why Border Patrol says the drug cartels call us their logistics. They get their future employees across the border.

They think that they are just coming and going to have a free life in America, but they are going to be working for the drug cartels. It is not slavery, as that abomination is known, but it is a form of indentured servitude. They owe being in the United States to the drug cartels, and they are going to have to pay them. They made that deal to get into the U.S.

The reason they were willing to make that deal to get in the U.S. now is because they keep hearing the Biden administration is going to let everybody in and give them all amnesty. That lures more and more people into these terrible circumstances. It needs to stop.

I will repeat again what I have been saying for years. The most caring, compassionate thing we could do for our neighbor Mexico and its citizens to the south of us, when we know they have great raw materials, great minerals, wonderful hardworking people, the majority of whom believe in a God, as most of the Founders did—they love their families.

□ 1500

I love watching Hispanic family reunions. It reminds me so much of reunions I used to see in the town where I grew up. They love their families. That is a wonderful thing. These attributes that folks south of the border have, those are things that help make America the greatest Nation in the world, and we need more of what they have, but it needs to be done legally.

And to not care at the way that they are manipulated by the cartels?

Their business model, send them across. The U.S. taxpayers will pay to ship them to whatever town we want them to sell drugs in or be involved in prostitution or human trafficking themselves. The U.S. taxpayers will pay to ship them there. And then once there, they all know, we know where their families are in Mexico or Central America, and they will keep paying as long as we tell them or they know we

don't mind cutting off heads, cutting off appendages, and sending the message.

So the best thing we could do, though, secure the border. Dry up that tens of billions of dollars, maybe over a hundred billion dollars a year that they get from the drug business, from the human trafficking, from the sex trafficking. Dry that money up. We will never dry it completely up because there are always people who will look for ways.

But you cut that \$80 billion or \$100 billion or so down to even \$10 billion, it dries up their ability to control so much of the national and local government. It would surely put an end to so many policemen, police chiefs, and mayors that have stood up to the cartels only to have their heads cut off and, in some cases, put on a pike.

We are providing the money in this country to the drug cartels to create corruption run amok in the Mexican Government. So caring, compassionate people would say, let's dry up the drug cartels' money, and that will do more for the American people.

They won't have to put their lives at risk or risk sexual abuse, all kinds of abuse, death, being left by coyote out in the desert somewhere. They won't have to risk that because the country they love—many will say, "I would rather stay there if there were opportunity."

They get the opportunity if we help end the corruption. But there is corruption enough. Talking to a DEA agent earlier this afternoon, there is so much corruption you don't know who even in the national government is on the payroll of the drug cartels.

So let's help the Mexican people, Central American people, even some from South America, let's help them by giving them the freedom in their own country without a corrupt government so they can have the kind of freedom we have here.

In this article from March 10th, Alex Nitzberg says: "More than 92,000 Clark County, NV mail ballots returned undeliverable in general election."

It talks about corruption in the last election. Just tragic, tragic stuff. If we keep heading this direction, we are surely going to end up like some of these corrupt countries.

But there is another article I just saw today that indicates that Venezuelans are coming from Venezuela into the United States illegally, and why they are doing that is because of the corruption and oppression in Venezuela.

Under their progressive, Socialist country government down there, they have taken what many say was the most prosperous, vibrant country in South America, Venezuela, all the oil they had there. They took that country and, as socialism will ultimately do wherever it is tried, turned it into a fiasco. So the Venezuelans were fleeing and coming to the United States.

And the question continues to come as to what will Americans do? Where

will they go? When the path we are on to become the devastated Venezuela are perpetrated on America, where will Americans go?

They can't go to Venezuela. It has already been economically and socially destroyed by the Socialists.

And as friends from Australia told me a few years ago, you know, if anything happens to the freedom in the United States, you are not going to be coming to Australia. They felt like China would take them over before anybody in the U.S. had time to go there. There will be no place to go.

You know, Venezuela, they have got America to try to get into since their wonderful, vibrant country has been destroyed by socialism. We won't have anywhere.

As I think Reagan said, this is the last best chance on Earth. We have been so blessed. And the old saying about give a man a fish and he can eat for a day; teach him how to fish, and he can eat for a lifetime. Instead of just saying, yeah, come on to America, we will let everybody in and we will all pay you welfare, we will give you free healthcare, ultimately the whole system will be bankrupt and nobody will have anywhere to go, why not help them get rid of the corruption and stay in the country they love?

Then we have neighbors like Mexico and Venezuela, if we can help them stop the corruption, with whom we can trade, we can visit, we can vacation.

My wife and I had our honeymoon at a place in Mexico. We haven't been back in recent years, though we thought about it, as we keep celebrating anniversaries. It would be nice to go back where we had our honeymoon, but there is just too much corruption in Mexico and it is not worth the chance, in our opinion.

So wouldn't it be wonderful if we took a stand, we dried up the drug culture, the drug cartels' money by securing our Southern border?

And then the Mexican people have a vibrant country that Americans fall in love with all over again. We visit, vacation there. They visit, vacation here. And we mutually help each other. But continuing to fund tens of billions of dollars to go to the drug cartels in Mexico keeps the Mexican people under the thumb of the drug cartel corruption.

Now, going back to the point about the DEA, the U.S. Government, they cannot know how much in the way of drugs that they don't know about. And I know I have got friends on the other side of the aisle who think, oh, well, there is a report, there is more drugs going through our public ports of entry than there are going across our border, where we don't know they are crossing.

The truth is, we don't know what we don't know about how much and what kind of drugs are coming across our border.

I know. I voted against putting Sudafed behind the counter, but I understood drugstores, grocery stores had

a problem with people stealing it because that was an ingredient in making methamphetamine. But according to what pharmacies and others tell me, law enforcement, in Texas, okay, once you put Sudafed behind the counter, making it harder to get, certainly harder to steal, homegrown meth ceased being the problem it used to be, and now we are getting much stronger drugs coming from Mexico, and they are much more addictive than even the methamphetamine.

And I had enough people come in, meth cases that I totally understand. It is extremely addictive. But now we have got more and worse drugs coming from Mexico than what we had when they were homemade. It did get more difficult for a while when a new way of cooking methamphetamine, what they called a cold cook, didn't smell as bad. For so long it was easy to find meth plants because they smelled so bad.

But, anyway, how much meth being cooked, not to the extent it used to be in Texas. They are bringing up stronger, more addictive, more individual-destroying drugs from Mexico.

President Trump did what he could to get the border secure. We were on the way to a much more secure border.

In fact, people are not aware in the second term of George W. Bush, a number of Texas Members of Congress were upset that more had not been done by a Republican administration headed by a Texan to secure our border. And, actually, President Bush had Karl Rove meet with us. And we began to meet every 2 weeks, as I recall, and Rove would have the latest report every 2 weeks about how much progress was being made toward securing our border.

One thing he didn't have—that President Bush didn't have was more fence or walls on the Southern border, which makes it easier. Sure, people can build a bigger ladder, as some used to say, but it at least slows them down where it is easier to keep them out of the country with their illicit, illegal drugs and sex trafficking.

So President Trump knew the value of a wall, and his knowledge of how important a wall or a fence was has been totally and for all time confirmed by the Democratic administration and the Speaker and the Senate majority leader, as evidenced by the wall or fence, whatever you want to call it, with all the razor wire around the top. Some places you have got two layers of that.

So all this time people were saying, you know, it doesn't help, you can't stop people. It doesn't do any good. But we knew it did good because former President Obama got him a new house up somewhere around here and built a 10-foot wall around it. So we knew, regardless of what people were saying, they knew that a wall or a fence could make a difference.

But we are hoping that since there is no threat and since the concerns that the Speaker and majority leader here in the House had that there was going to be another inauguration last Thursday—we knew that wasn't going to

happen. I am just surprised that they were believing QAnon. I didn't know anybody on our side who believed QAnon, but apparently the Speaker and the majority leader were concerned that QAnon knew what he or she or they, whatever it is, were talking about. So we called off Congress—they called off Congress last Thursday.

So we are hoping that as they see that their beliefs and their concerns are being assuaged, the acting chief of the Capitol Police has confirmed there is no Member of Congress who is a threat to another Member of Congress, no intel from any source that indicates that. I have had friends across the aisle say, well, LAUREN BOEBERT talked about wanting to bring a gun on the floor, and that is scary.

□ 1515

Well, that is also a testimony that firearms can be the great equalizer. Lauren tells me she is five foot exactly, so that should reaffirm if she has got people in this body that are concerned about her, it is not because of her five foot status, it is because sometimes she has a firearm with her, and it truly is the great equalizer.

And I don't hear a lot of people talking about the number of lives that are saved by law-abiding citizens that have firearms and prevent crimes.

Madam Speaker, I see my time is expiring. I yield back the balance of my time.

THE CURRENT ISSUE AT THE BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak one more time about the current issue at the border.

We have gone from a situation in which 1 year ago at this time there were 36,000 confrontations at the border to last February 100,000 encounters at the border.

In addition to a three-fold increase, there has been a corresponding increase in unaccompanied children at the border.

How did this happen? There are several policies that should be re-instituted immediately.

First of all, prior to President Trump being sworn in, we had a policy in which the Mexican Government was keeping people on their side of the border pending an asylum hearing. We have now undone that policy, which does three things:

First of all, new people arriving at the border are escorted into the United States and sent somewhere inland.

Secondly, people who have been waiting on the Mexican side of the border are coming across.

And thirdly, you are sending the message around the world that the United States is not enforcing their

immigration laws the way they are intended to be enforced. The word gets out, be it in Central America, be it in Mexico, be it in Asia, be it in Brazil, the United States is inviting people in. And with that situation comes the three-fold increase.

Jeh Johnson, the Secretary of Homeland Security under President Obama said at one time that 1,000 encounters a day at the southern border was a bad number. We now have three times what was considered a bad number under Barack Obama.

The next thing we are doing is, we are getting rid of the agreements we had in Central America. President Trump maybe tweeted too much, but he engaged in negotiations with Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras so that people stayed down there, rather than coming through Mexico to the United States. He did it, to a certain extent, with the carrot and stick of foreign aid which the United States had sent to those countries. That policy has also changed. And with the change in that policy people are streaming up through Central America.

Again, from year to year there has been a 61 percent increase in unaccompanied children. People purport to say that they care about children being separated from their parents. Well, when you have more and more unaccompanied children showing up at the border, what do you think that means? These children inevitably are going to wind up separated from their parents, keeping families apart.

I should point out, by the way, another thing that I am told bothers Central American countries. In this country in an effort to sometimes keep a child with both parents, if the parents don't get along that well, courts make an effort to keep both parents in the same region.

I am told that the Central American countries do not like the fact that the United States sometimes will take children with even one parent, leaving the other parent behind. I think it would be better if we improved our relationship with those countries by trying to keep children with both parents.

Other things that have been done is, sadly, we stopped the border wall construction. When I was down at the border we learned, with regard to the border wall, it takes four or five agents to man 2 miles of the old wall, which was sometimes little more than minor fencing. Now, with the new wall we need one Border Patrol agent for 2 miles, so there is a substantial savings there, as well.

The catch and release policies are back, and with it a crisis is coming. America has to apply more pressure or tell the Biden administration, please, there is a reason why we have tripled the number of people, the number of encounters our Border Patrol is having today compared to this time last year. It is the policies that have been implemented in the first month and a half of the Biden administration.

Please, President Biden, go back to the old policies in which people are held on the southern border and people can get a good hearing on their asylum claims, rather than creating a system in which, as a practical matter, people come here illegally and wind up just blending into the background.

It is unfair to the people who are trying to access our country legally that people are coming here illegally and skipping ahead of them. Inevitably, as we take people without vetting them, we are getting a given number of people taking advantage of our benefits, and we are getting a number of people who are sneaking illegal drugs across the southern border.

So, again, we have sent letters to President Biden, and I please ask him to respond to these letters and let the American public know: What is your plan to stop 100,000 people a month coming across the border before that 100,000 becomes 200,000 or 300,000?

And it will become 200,000 or 300,000 because people around the world are watching the President, and if the President continues to make it clear he does not intend to enforce the border, people from all around the world will be coming here.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B) of House Resolution 8, the House stands adjourned until 10:30 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, March 12, 2021, at 10:30 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-565. A letter from the OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Covered Defense Telecommunications Equipment or Services (DFARS Case 2018-D022) [Docket: DARS-2019-0063] (RIN: 0750-AJ84) received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-566. A letter from the OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Clause "Tariff Information" (DFARS Case 2018-D044) [Docket: DARS-2019-0031] (RIN: 0750-AK07) received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-567. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Confidentiality of Substance Use Disorder Patient

Records [SAMHSA-4162-20] (RIN: 0930-AA30) received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-568. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's NRC staff evaluation of industry proposal — Safety Evaluation of the Topical Report submitted by the Pressurized Water Reactor Owners Group (PWROG), PWROG-17033, Revision 1: "Update for Subsequent License Renewal: WCAP-13045, Compliance to ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) Code Case N-481 of the Primary Loop Pump Casing of Westinghouse Type Nuclear Supply Systems" received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-569. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — North Korea Sanctions Regulations received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-570. A letter from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Zimbabwe Sanctions Regulations received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-571. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferators Sanctions Regulations and Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-572. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — International Criminal Court-Related Sanction Regulations received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-573. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cuban Assets Control Regulations received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-574. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties Related to Reporting and Record-keeping received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-575. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cuban Assets Control Regulations received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-576. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets

Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Yemen Sanctions Regulations received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-577. A letter from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Syria-related Sanctions Regulations received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-578. A letter from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Nicaragua Sanctions Regulations received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-579. A letter from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-580. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties received February 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CLYBURN (for himself, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. KIND, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. MCBEACHIN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 1783. A bill to make high-speed broadband internet service accessible and affordable to all Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr.

BUTTERFIELD, Mr. COHEN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. VELA):

H.R. 1784. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to enhance reporting requirements for nonexpansion States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICCILLINE, Mr. CLAEVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LAMB, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. JONES, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MFUME, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. BASS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CASE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Ms. ESCOBAR):

H.R. 1785. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for current year inclusion of net CFC tested income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MFUME, Mr. NADLER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TONKO, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT):

H.R. 1786. A bill to end offshore corporate tax avoidance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLYDE (for himself, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. ALLEN, and Ms. TENNEY):

H.R. 1787. A bill to prevent unnecessary delay in firearms transfers from licensed firearms dealers to unlicensed persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PENCE (for himself and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 1788. A bill to amend title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 relating to the eligibility for loan guarantees for projects relating to hydrogen production, delivery, infrastructure, storage, fuel cells, and end uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. AMODEI (for himself, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. STIVERS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 1789. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to save Federal funds by authorizing changes to the composition of circulating coins, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. AXNE (for herself, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. HORSFORD):

H.R. 1790. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to set forth a method of determining maximum out-of-pocket limits and annual updates to premium tax credit eligibility; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BARRAGAN (for herself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 1791. A bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to permanently extend the Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN (for herself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 1792. A bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to prohibit lifetime or annual limits on dental coverage under the Children's Health Insurance Program, and to require wraparound coverage of dental services for certain children under such program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 1793. A bill to amend the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act to provide for immediate eligibility for former foster youth under Medicaid; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. BACON, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 1794. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to strengthen coverage under the Medicaid program for certain foster youth individuals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 1795. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure health insurance coverage continuity for former foster youth; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 1796. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to eligible State agencies to promote State

innovations to expand health insurance coverage; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 1797. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to ensure community accountability for areas repetitively damaged by floods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOST (for himself, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. HAGEDORN):

H.R. 1798. A bill to provide for emergency grants for essential community facilities and temporary installations needed in response to COVID-19 pandemic in rural areas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. BOURDEAUX (for herself, Mrs. KIM of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H.R. 1799. A bill to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to extend the covered period for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 1800. A bill to require a review of women and lung cancer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BROWNLEY (for herself, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 1801. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the maximum age for children eligible for medical care under the CHAMPVA program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 1802. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to reduce the rates of pay of Members of Congress during a fiscal year if Congress has not agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget for such fiscal year, to repeal the automatic appropriation of funds for the salaries of Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself and Mrs. TRAHAN):

H.R. 1803. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a grant program to promote comprehensive mental health and suicide prevention efforts in high schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER):

H.R. 1804. A bill to amend the public participation requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CASTEN (for himself and Mr. MALINOWSKI):

H.R. 1805. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to establish a tradeable performance standard covering emissions from the electricity generation and industrial sectors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 1806. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for additional requirements with respect to the navigator program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 1807. A bill to provide a payroll tax credit for best practices training expenses associated with protecting employees from COVID-19; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Ms.

ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CORREA, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MANNING, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms.

PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ROSS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 1808. A bill to regulate assault weapons, to ensure that the right to keep and bear arms is not unlimited, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CARL, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. COOPER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. DEAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. BASS, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. VELA):

H.R. 1809. A bill to designate a portion of United States Route 80 in Alabama as the "John R. Lewis Voting Rights Highway", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. NEAL):

H.R. 1810. A bill to reauthorize The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor and the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 1811. A bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to authorize additional funding for planning, design, construction, modernization, and renovation of hospitals and outpatient health care facilities; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. PERRY):

H.R. 1812. A bill to amend titles 23 and 49, United States Code, to streamline the environmental review process for major projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. KATKO,

Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. LAMB, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SIREN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. ALLRED, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 1813. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to ensure that revenues collected from passengers as aviation security fees are used to help finance the costs of aviation security screening by repealing a requirement that a portion of such fees be credited as offsetting receipts and deposited in the general fund of the Treasury; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. COLE, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 1814. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to make grants to support educational programs in civics and history, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. COOPER, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. CLEAVER):

H.R. 1815. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to suspend increases in line speeds at meat and poultry establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 1816. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to promulgate regulations related to sensitive personal information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 1817. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to establish a renewable energy transition grant program and to establish a National Employment Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

H.R. 1818. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to States and political subdivisions of States to support the improvement, renovation, or modernization of infrastructure at clinical laboratories that will help to improve SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 testing and response activities, including the expansion and enhancement of testing capacity at such laboratories; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mrs. LURIA):

H.R. 1819. A bill to require a certain percentage of natural gas and crude oil exports be transported on United States-built and United States-flag vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on

Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GIBBS:

H.R. 1820. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify when the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency has the authority to prohibit the specification of a defined area, or deny or restrict the use of a defined area for specification, as a disposal site under section 404 of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GIBBS (for himself, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. MAST, and Mr. FEENSTRA):

H.R. 1821. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify Congressional intent regarding the regulation of the use of pesticides in or near navigable waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 1822. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that certain TRICARE beneficiaries who reside in Puerto Rico may enroll in TRICARE Prime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN (for herself and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 1823. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to remove the matching requirement for a territory to use specially allocated Federal funds for Medicare covered part D drugs for low-income individuals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 1824. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to air cargo in Puerto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN (for herself and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 1825. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to make premium and cost-sharing subsidies available to low-income Medicare part D beneficiaries who reside in Puerto Rico or another territory of the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN (for herself and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 1826. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate late enrollment penalties under part B of the Medicare program for individuals residing in Puerto Rico if such individuals enroll within 5 years of becoming entitled to benefits under part A of such program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GUEST, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. PALMER, Mr.

GROTHMAN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BUCK, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. KELLER, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. REED, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MANN, Mr. NORMAN, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. JORDAN, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BABIN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. CARL, and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 1827. A bill to prohibit Federal funding of State firearm ownership databases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 1828. A bill to provide grants to States to ensure that all students in the middle grades are taught an academically rigorous curriculum with effective supports so that students complete the middle grades prepared for success in secondary school and postsecondary endeavors, to improve State and local educational agency policies and programs relating to the academic achievement of students in the middle grades, to develop and implement effective middle grades models for struggling students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER (for herself and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 1829. A bill to require the Government Accountability Office to study the role pharmaceutical benefit managers play in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. HINSON:

H.R. 1830. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish a 5-year post-employment ban on lobbying by former senior executive branch personnel and to prohibit such personnel from lobbying at any time on behalf of foreign clients, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H.R. 1831. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain dependent income when calculating modified adjusted gross income for the purposes of eligibility for premium tax credits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUIZENGA (for himself, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. HERRELL, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. STEUBE):

H.R. 1832. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to pay a per diem to certain members of the National Guard who performed certain duty in the National Capital Region during the period beginning on January 26, 2021, and ending on March 15, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GARBARINO, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. BACON, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 1833. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for the responsibility of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to maintain capabilities to identify threats to industrial control systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself, Ms. MENG, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

of New York, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 1834. A bill to establish a United States Commission on Hate Crimes to study and make recommendations on the prevention of the commission of hate crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. CHU, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SIREs, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. PORTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. CARSON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LIEU, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. BUSH, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. JONES, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 1835. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LEVIN of California (for himself, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. PALAZZO, Ms. MACE, Mr. RYAN, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. SABLON):

H.R. 1836. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that the time during which members of the Armed Forces serve on active duty for training qualifies for educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LUCAS (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. VALADAO, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 1837. A bill to establish and support the Quantum User Expansion for Science and Technology Program at the Department of Energy and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. LONG):

H.R. 1838. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve rural health clinic payments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 1839. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to grant a Federal charter to the National Lighthouse Museum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS (for herself and Ms. STEFANK):

H.R. 1840. A bill to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to extend the covered period for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. MCNERNEY (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. TORRES of New York):

H.R. 1841. A bill to require the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to establish a State Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. TRONE, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. LIEU, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. CRIST, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. STEWART, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. KINZINGER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. COLE, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. STANTON, Mr. COSTA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 1842. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the Bicentennial of Harriet Tubman's birth; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. RUSH, Ms. CHU, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CARSON, Mr. TRONE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. BUSH, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. LIEU, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KIND, Mr. JONES, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. ROSS, Ms. BASS, Mr. SIREs, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. LEVIN of California):

H.R. 1843. A bill to facilitate the expedited review of COVID-19 hate crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself and Mrs. TRAHAN):

H.R. 1844. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ensure that publicly owned treatment works monitor for and report sewer overflows, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1845. A bill to amend chapter 261 of title 49, United States Code, to provide for high-speed rail corridor development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition

to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 1846. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to hospital infrastructure; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. OMAR (for herself, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JONES, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. NORTON, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. TLAB, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. CARSON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. BUSH):

H.R. 1847. A bill to suspend obligations of residential renters and mortgagors to make payments during the COVID-19 emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. TONKO, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. SCHRIER, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mrs. FLETCHER):

H.R. 1848. A bill to rebuild and modernize the Nation's infrastructure to expand access to broadband and Next Generation 9-1-1, rehabilitate drinking water infrastructure, modernize the electric grid and energy supply infrastructure, redevelop brownfields, strengthen health care infrastructure, create jobs, and protect public health and the environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, Science, Space, and Technology, Ways and Means, Education and Labor, Agriculture, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Miss RICE of New York:

H.R. 1849. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to establish a core public health infrastructure program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Miss RICE of New York (for herself and Mr. GARBARINO):

H.R. 1850. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 relating to the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 1851. A bill to establish a Federal cost share percentage for the Milk River Project in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROY (for himself and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H.R. 1852. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study to evaluate the activities of sister city

partnerships operating within the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PFLUGER, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 1853. A bill to modify a provision relating to adjustments of certain State apportionments for Federal highway programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. PALAZZO, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. CROW, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 1854. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for a credit against tax for employers of reservists; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCALISE:

H.R. 1855. A bill to promote new manufacturing in the United States by providing for greater transparency and timeliness in obtaining necessary permits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCALISE (for himself and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 1856. A bill to repeal certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, title 17 of the United States Code, and certain regulations, to allow for interim carriage of television broadcast signals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHRADER (for himself and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 1857. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to clarify the meaning of a new chemical entity; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri (for himself, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. BUDD, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. KELLER, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 1858. A bill to encourage States to permit members of the Armed Forces who are outside of the State under orders to renew a permit to carry a concealed firearm through the mail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas):

H.R. 1859. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, to award grants to States, territories, political subdivisions of States and territories, Tribal governments, and consortia of Tribal governments to establish an unarmed 911 response program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STIVERS (for himself, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. COHEN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. EMMER, and Ms. MENG):

H.R. 1860. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide the opportunity for responsible health savings to all Amer-

ican families; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. DELGADO):

H.R. 1861. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to allow schools that participate in the school lunch program under such Act to serve whole milk; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 1862. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a pilot program to improve community-based care infrastructure; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. JONES, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 1863. A bill to establish a grant program to fund the installation of green roof systems on public school buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. STEWART, Mr. KILMER, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. NEAL, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 1864. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, with respect to funding the recreational trails program, to require a study to determine the best available estimate of the total amount of nonhighway recreational fuel taxes received by the Secretary of the Treasury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. LAMB):

H.R. 1865. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to provide for grants in support of training and education to teachers and other school employees, students, and the community about how to prevent, recognize, respond to, and report child sexual abuse among primary and secondary school students; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. VALADAO, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 1866. A bill to establish and support a quantum network infrastructure research and development program at the Department of Energy and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. BANKS:

H. Res. 218. A resolution expressing the Sense of the House of Representatives that primary and secondary schools in the United States should be opened for in-person instruction; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H. Res. 219. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United Nations should forthwith take the procedural actions necessary to amend Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations to remove the People's Republic of China as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H. Res. 220. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require the Clerk to read the Congressional Budget Office cost estimate of any bill immediately after the reading of the title of the bill; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. McNERNEY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HIMES, Mr. KILMER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. TONKO, Ms. KAPTUR, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H. Res. 221. A resolution expressing support for designation of March 14, 2021, as "National Pi Day"; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H. Res. 222. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Middle Level Education Month; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Mr. LUCAS):

H. Res. 223. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology in the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MAST (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. POSEY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mr. GIMENEZ):

H. Res. 224. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the People's Republic of China should be held accountable for its handling of COVID-19; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SIRES, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. KILMER, Ms. CHU, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. RUSH):

H. Res. 225. A resolution affirming the role of the United States in improving access to quality, inclusive public education and improved learning outcomes for children and adolescents, particularly for girls, in the poorest countries through the Global Partnership for Education; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RUSH, Ms. OMAR, Mr. JONES, Ms. BUSH, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H. Res. 226. A resolution recognizing that the United States has a moral obligation to meet its foundational promise of guaranteed justice for all; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself and Ms. FOXX):

H. Res. 227. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Education and Labor in the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself and Ms. STEFANIK):

H. Res. 228. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Women's History Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. WATERS:

H. Res. 229. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee

on Financial Services in the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Ms. JAYAPAL introduced a bill (H.R. 1867) for the relief of Jaime Rubio Sulicio; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.R. 1783.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 1784.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 1785.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 1786.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CLYDE:

H.R. 1787.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PENCE:

H.R. 1788.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 1789.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 5—To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of Weights and Measures;

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 1790.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 1791.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 United States Constitution

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 1792.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 United States Constitution

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 1793.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, providing—"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 1794.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, providing—"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 1795.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, providing—"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 1796.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 1797.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 1798.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BOURDEAUX:

H.R. 1799.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

"The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . ."

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1800.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 1801.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 1802.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 1803.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 1804.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article I; Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CASTEN:

H.R. 1805.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 1806.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 1807.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 1808.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 1809.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 1810.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 1811.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 for the Commerce Clause

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 1812.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. DeFAZIO:

H.R. 1813.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 1814.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 8, Clause I of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 1815.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE 1, SECTION 8; UNITED STATE CONSTITUTION

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 1816.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 1817.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

H.R. 1818.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 1819.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GIBBS:

H.R. 1820.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, that grants Congress the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested by Congress in the Constitution of the United States or in any department or officer thereof

By Mr. GIBBS:

H.R. 1821.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, that grants Congress the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested by Congress in the Constitution of the United States or in any department or officer thereof

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 1822.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; [. . .]—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Moreover, the Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 1823.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; [. . .]—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Moreover, the Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 1824.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; [. . .]—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Moreover, the Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 1825.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; [. . .]—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Moreover, the Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 1826.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; [. . .]—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Moreover, the Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 1827.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 1 of article 8 of the Constitution; Amendment 2 to the Constitution

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 1828.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 1829.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. HINSON:

H.R. 1830.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 1831.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. HUIZENGA:

H.R. 1832.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution—Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 1833.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the Constitution

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 1834.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 1835.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mr. LEVIN of California:

H.R. 1836.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. LUCAS:

H.R. 1837.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

“The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 1838.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally, Congress has the Constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States and with Indian

Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 1839.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 1840.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8,

By Mr. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 1841.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 1842.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1.

By Ms. MENG:

H.R. 1843.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 1844.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 1845.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 1846.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18, section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 1847.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section I

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 1848.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: [The Congress shall have Power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Miss RICE of New York:

H.R. 1849.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section VIII

By Miss RICE of New York:

H.R. 1850.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 1851.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 1852.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 1853.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution—to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1854.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution: “The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.”

By Mr. SCALISE:

H.R. 1855.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCALISE:

H.R. 1856.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 1857.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:

H.R. 1858.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 1859.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. STIVERS:

H.R. 1860.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1861.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation exercises legislative powers granted to Congress by that clause “to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any Department or Office thereof.”

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 1862.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. VELAZQUEZ:

H.R. 1863.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 1864.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 1865.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

By Mr. ZELDIN:

H.R. 1866.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

"The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 1867.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 6: Mr. FOSTER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 18: Mr. NEHLS.

H.R. 25: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 51: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 140: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 194: Mr. BACON and Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 287: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 304: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 310: Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 315: Ms. DELBENE, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 333: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 350: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. KIND, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 392: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 393: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 430: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 482: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. WEXTON, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 492: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 504: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 519: Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 520: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 521: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 547: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 563: Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 568: Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 682: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 695: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H.R. 707: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 750: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 783: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 793: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 794: Ms. NEWMAN and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 834: Mr. MAST.

H.R. 840: Mr. REED and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 869: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin and Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 881: Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 882: Mr. RASKIN and Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 954: Mr. GARBARINO.

H.R. 986: Mr. KHANNA and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 988: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 1022: Mr. KHANNA and Ms. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 1065: Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 1080: Mr. NEHLS.

H.R. 1085: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 1109: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 1113: Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 1117: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 1132: Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 1145: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. HILL, and Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 1177: Mr. POCAN and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1179: Mr. PANETTA and Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 1182: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 1202: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 1210: Mr. RESCIENTHALER and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.

H.R. 1215: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1228: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1255: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. MENG, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. MACE.

H.R. 1259: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 1281: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 1283: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 1291: Mr. LAMALFA and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 1302: Mr. CARTER of Texas and Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 1308: Ms. CHU and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 1309: Mr. BACON, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PORTER, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. DEAN, and Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 1333: Mr. SOTO, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. MANNING, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 1361: Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LIEU, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 1362: Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 1378: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 1381: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. BENTZ, and Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 1385: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 1388: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 1411: Mr. NORMAN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 1415: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. GALLEG0.

H.R. 1417: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 1435: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 1440: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 1447: Mr. HUFFMAN and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 1466: Ms. TENNEY, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 1467: Mr. SAN NICOLAS and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 1475: Ms. BUSH.

H.R. 1505: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1506: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1518: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. MELJER, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BACON, Mr. BARR, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. HILL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 1520: Mrs. MCCLAIN.

H.R. 1527: Mr. GARBARINO.

H.R. 1542: Mr. LAHOOD and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 1554: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 1579: Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1587: Ms. CHU and Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 1593: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. PALMER, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. BOST, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CLOUD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. OWENS, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 1594: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 1604: Mr. CRENSHAW and Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 1611: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER and Mr. BERA.

H.R. 1652: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1676: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 1680: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.

H.R. 1703: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 1735: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 1769: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BACON, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H.R. 1772: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 1774: Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 1777: Mr. POSEY.

H.J. Res. 11: Mr. LATURNER and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.J. Res. 28: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H. Res. 47: Ms. SPEIER and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H. Res. 114: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. STIVERS, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. NEGUSE.

H. Res. 119: Mr. GALLEG0, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. TENNEY.

H. Res. 121: Mr. JONES.

H. Res. 151: Mr. CASTEN.

H. Res. 164: Mr. CASE.

H. Res. 197: Mr. CLINE.